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Gifts from the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

to Algeria-Korea Friendship Patrice Lumumba School for Children of Martyrs Conveyed at a Grand Meeting

Recently, a meeting for conveying the gifts from the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Algeria-Korea Friendship Patrice Lumumba School for Children of Martyrs was held at the school on a grand scale, according to a report from Algiers.

Hung on the front wall of the school were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and a portrait of Houari Boumedienne, the outstanding leader of the Algerian people.

Present at the meeting were Mohamed Deboudji, General Secretary, and other responsible functionaries, of the Algerian Ministry of War Veterans, and many teachers and students of the school.

Attending the meeting were the members of the government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on a goodwill visit to Algeria, and O Yong Jin, DPRK Ambassador to Algeria.

Infinite emotion and excitement could be read on the faces of the teachers and students of the school who were receiving the precious gifts of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The students sang their joy to their heart's satisfaction.

Comrade Ho Dam, head of our government delegation, conveyed the gifts of the leader to El Haousse, the director of the school.

The teachers and students who had the honour of receiving the precious gifts extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a prolonged and thunderous applause.

Mohamed Deboudji, General Secretary of the Algerian Ministry of War Veterans, addressed the meeting.

He said, "I hope you will convey the warm thanks of the teachers and students of the school to Comrade President Kim Il Sung for his precious gifts sent for the education of the children and youth of our school."

Referring to the strengthening and development of the friendship between the peoples of Algeria and Korea, he stated:

This friendship is rooted in the past struggle and devotion and is being further strengthened for our common stand against the intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialism, colonialism and their stooges.

Comrade Ho Dam, head of our government delegation, spoke next.

He, first of all, conveyed the friendly greetings of the Korean people and the teachers and students of the Kang Ban Sok Revolution School in our country that keeps friendly ties with the Algeria-Korea Friendship Patrice Lumumba School for Children of Martyrs to the Algerian people and the teachers and students of the school.

He introduced the fact that the bereft children of revolutionaries of Korea are growing to be revolutionaries, studying to their heart's content at revolution schools thanks to the unbounded paternal solicitude and warm love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and the affectionate father.

Stressing that the gifts sent by the leader to the school are symbolic of the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Algeria, Comrade Ho Dam expressed the firm belief that the relations of fraternal friendship forged between the Korean and Algerian peoples would further expand and develop in all fields in the days to come.

The meeting adopted amid a loud applause a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, which carried the unanimous reverence of the attendants for him.

After the meeting, our government delegation was shown round the school by its director.

"The Founding of Korean National Association Was an Event Marking a New Epoch in the History of Korean National Liberation Movement"

World-wide Repercussion of the "Korean National Association" Founded by Kim Hyong Jik

Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader President Comrade Kim Il Sung, was the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the nationalist movement to the communist movement. His priceless revolutionary achievements are still shining brilliantly and his lofty patriotism moves us to the depths of our hearts.

The revolutionary people and friends in many countries highly praised the lofty revolutionary spirit and precious revolutionary achievements of Kim Hyong Jik who had devoted his whole life to the sacred cause for the restoration of the fatherland and freedom and liberation of the people.

Indian weekly **Mansroba**, in its article entitled "The Brilliant Life and Activities of Kim Hyong Jik," said:

"The name of Kim Hyong Jik is widely known to the world, along with the achievements of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Kim Hyong Jik founded the Korean National Association on March 23, 1917 prior to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Korea and unfolded the underground struggle."

The article underlined:

"The Indian people who had groaned under British colonial rule can fully understand what the aim of the Korean National Association means."

Bulgarian paper **Narodna Armia** wrote:

"The Korean people had the alternative—they allow themselves to become the slaves of Japanese imperialism for ever or wage the national salvation struggle against the occupationists—in the days of ordeal when they suffered from the national oppression and the absence of social rights.

The then situation demanded urgently the formation of a revolutionary organization which would weld together the fighters for the national independence, the Korean patriots. The pressing demand was fully met by Kim Hyong Jik, the ardent revolutionary fighter, as he dedicated his life to the struggle for national liberation."

Masato Miura, a Japanese who once met Kim Hyong Jik in the spring of 1917 and now lives in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, wrote in retrospection:

"The Korean National Association was a secret organization which Kim Hyong Jik personally formed on his own initiative on March 23, 1917.

It was not a local clandestine organization embracing only a small number of people but a secret association which had extensive networks of organizations at home and abroad. It was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in the days preceding the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in Korea.

Indeed, the founding of the Korean National Association was an event marking a new epoch in the history of the Korean national liberation movement.

The Korean National Association, first of all, indicated the correct way to the country's independence, proposing that it should be won independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves instead of relying on outside forces and that it should be attained not by means of petition or reformation but in a revolutionary way by combining the political activities properly with the military action.

The revolutionary spirit of Kim Hyong Jik and the struggle programme of the Korean National Association were enshrined in the hearts of the patriotic people and shined with brilliance though the Japanese imperialists repressed them cruelly."

An Algerian trade unionist emphasized:

"It is particularly important for the peoples of the countries advancing under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialist struggle to study the revolutionary activities of such a great patriot as Kim Hyong Jik.

In the course of their study, the people, the younger generation in particular, will come to know who kindled the first torch of struggle for today's prosperity, for the posterity and for the sovereignty of the country and the freedom of the people and who dedicated his energy and life to the revolution. This will enable the younger generation to carry forward the struggle."

Today the revolutionaries and revolutionary people in many countries are unanimous in saying that the life of Kim Hyong Jik was one of the ardent patriot and an example of the splendid life of the revolutionary which is full of the unbreakable revolutionary will, the unabated revolutionary enthusiasm and firm confidence in the future. They voice their resolve to fight against the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists and for national independence and prosperity, following the example set by Kim Hyong Jik.

TELEGRAMS

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Makarios** in reply to his message congratulating the latter upon his reassumption of office as President of the Republic of Cyprus.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Seewoosagur Ramgoolam**, Prime Minister of Mauritius, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the independence of Mauritius.

✦Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Ermene Gildo Gasperoni** and Comrade **Umberto Varli** upon their election as Chairman and General Secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino respectively at the 8th Party Congress.

Marking 50th Anniversary of the Start of 1,000-ri Journey for Study by Our Respected and Beloved Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG

National Joint Meeting of Student and Children's Organizations Held

Fifty years ago Comrade Kim Il Sung, our great leader, revolutionary genius and the sun of our nation, started a 1,000-ri journey to prosecute his studies in the homeland. A mere boy as he was then, he cherished deep affection for his motherland and people and had bitter hatred against the enemy.

Greeting the significant day, all the working people, students and children of our country were filled with the feeling of ardent respect for their great leader. They renewed their resolve to remain loyal to him.

To celebrate the occasion a grand national joint meeting of student and children's organizations was held at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on March 16.

Placed on the platform against the background of a red flag was the flower-framed portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and affectionate father of our students and children.

Seen on the background were a model of Mt. Paekdu-san, the revolutionary mountain symbolizing our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions, and the figures, 1923 and 1973, showing the brilliant path our leader has travelled ever since he took the long trip.

Also streamers were put up in the meeting hall bearing the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people!" and "Let us become the lifeguards and death-defying corps boundlessly faithful to our respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The meeting was attended by students and children in Pyongyang, workers of the League of Socialist Working Youth organizations and students' representatives from all provinces and cities under central authority. Present at the meeting were Kim Gyong In, Director of the Party History Institute under the CC of the WPK; Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the CC of the LSWYK; and Song Jong U, Vice-Minister of Education.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of undivided fidelity to the leader. **Amid thunderous applause, the meeting adopted a letter of pledge to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and affectionate father of our students and children.**

With a bugle call of the Young Pioneers Corps ringing out, the flags of the LSWYK and YPC were carried into the hall. All LSWYK members and Young Pioneers rose and made an oath to their respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung that they would grow stoutly to become true reserve builders of communism and uphold his great revolutionary ideas forever.

The meeting opened with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Li Yong Bok, Chairman of the CC of the LSWYK, delivered a report.

He reviewed the situation at the time when our great leader set out on the trip and referred to the revolutionary activities conducted by his father, Kim Hyong Jik, in those days. The reporter went on to say: On March 16, 1923, when he was 12 years old the leader started on a 1,000-ri journey to carry on his studies in the homeland. He bore in mind his father's words that if the Koreans were to restore their fatherland by themselves, they should first know well about the actual conditions of their country.

On his way he witnessed the tragic realities of his fatherland and hardened his resolution to beat down the Japanese imperialists and regain the lost country without fail.

Back in the homeland, he entered the Changdok School. Through assiduous study, he developed his advanced ideas and revolutionary personality. He also widened his mental vision, acquired broad and deep knowledge and cultivated ardent patriotism and revolutionary spirit. But the sad news came that his father had been arrested by the Japanese police for the second time. He had to travel back, covering a 1,000 ri again and embarked upon the road of revolution.

Recalling that time, our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"I crossed the River Amnok-gang when 14, firmly resolved not to return before Korea won independence. Young as I was at the time, I could not repress my sorrow as I, singing the 'Song of the River Amnok-gang' composed by someone, wondered when I should be able to tread on this soil again and when I should return to this land where I had grown up and our ancestors lay in their graves."

Saying that the 1,000-ri distance covered by Marshal Kim Il Sung for study was a course of glorious struggle, as it was linked up with his early revolutionary activities and anti-Japanese armed struggle, and a shining course which affords a fine example to us in educating and training the rising generation as the true successor to the revolution, the reporter stressed that this course was of great significance both in the leader's brilliant revolutionary history and in the development of the Korean revolution.

After crossing the River Amnok-gang to realize his great intention of national liberation, the reporter said, our respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung widely propagated the anti-Japanese, patriotic ideas among students, children and the people and made an energetic study of the theory of socialism and communism. Thus he set out on the glorious road of revolution and conducted vigorous revolutionary activities.

After the long trip for study he waged a protracted revolutionary struggle, going through many twists and turns, the reporter stressed. In this course he founded the great *Juche* idea that the revolutionaries should hold fast to their independent position, thoroughly overcome flunkeyism and dogmatism and put faith in the people, rely on their strength and carry out the revolution of their country to the end on their own responsibility.

By embodying this idea the leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the first revolutionary armed force in our country, in April 1932. The founding of the KPRA was the realization of one of the far-reaching plans he had elaborated on while making the journey and it was a historic event which brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle of our people and the Korean communist movement.

Thanks to the historic 1,000-ri journey for study made by the leader in his boyhood, the reporter stressed, our people could regain the lost country, follow the path of victory and glory indicated by him even under so difficult circumstances in the post-liberation days and have the glorious revolutionary traditions, the revolutionary wealth of our Party and nation.

The reporter referred to the debts of gratitude our students and children owe to their fatherly leader who shows them a warm parental love and great solicitude.

Expressing the unanimous feelings of loyalty of the attendants, the reporter extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader and affectionate father of our students and children, who has brought them today's happiness and glory and is striving to bring a brighter future to them.

Then the speaker dwelt on the tasks to hold high the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, fully realize the far-reaching plans their great leader mapped out during his 1,000-ri trip for study, continue to push forward the revolution until they would reunify their divided country, carry the Korean revolution to final victory and sweep away imperialism from the earth.

In conclusion, the reporter heartily wished a long life and good health to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people, revolutionary genius, the affectionate father of our students and children, for the reunification of the country, the final victory of the Korean revolution, the eternal prosperity of the country, the happy life of the coming generation and for the triumph of the world revolution.

The attendants of the meeting shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" at the top of their voice. They made a firm resolve to follow their fatherly leader to the last, uphold forever his great revolutionary ideas and translate them into reality in their country.

The meeting closed with the singing of "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader."

Meetings were also held in the provincial seats, cities (or districts), counties and at schools.

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Colourful functions took place in celebration of the occasion.

A literary lecture on the novel "The 1,000-ri Journey for Study" and a poem-reciting get-together were arranged in Pyongyang on March 12 by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

On the 13th a contest for reciting the leader's teachings and the history of his shining revolutionary activities was held at Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. It was attended by those picked out from similar contests held in provinces, cities and counties.

A national TV soiree of students and children was held at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theatre on the 15th.

The attendants reflected on the glorious 1,000-ri journey for study, which holds a prominent place in the leader's glorious revolutionary life and in the Korean revolution, and showed fixed determination to learn his great thinking and noble character and to become the successors to the revolution, possessed of wide knowledge, noble virtues and sound body, and the competent builders of socialism and communism.

ALL-OUT INNOVATION CAMPAIGN WITH ATTITUDE OF MASTER TOWARD REVOLUTION, IN "REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT OF APRIL 25" AND WITH "STAMINA OF KIYANG"

All the working people in our country are bringing about an unusual lift in production in every branch of the national economy under the revolutionary slogan "Let's make continuous innovations with the attitude of master toward revolution, in the 'revolutionary spirit of April 25' and with the 'stamina of Kiyang'" since the beginning of this year, the third year of the Six-Year Plan.

This great revolutionary upsurge was started when our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung kindled the new torch of innovation in Kiyang.

Our leader is endowed with the extraordinary capacity of leadership in pushing ahead dynamically with the whole work by picking up the main link and pulling it at all times in the revolution and construction. At the outset of this year, he gave in person on-the-spot guidance to factories and farm villages in different parts of the country. In the course of his guidance he showed the ways for bringing about a new upswing in the socialist construction.

He assigned the Kiyang workers the honourable task to bring about a revolutionary change in tractor production by approaching it with the attitude and work method worthy of master in the revolution.

In the difficult postwar days our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and manufacture the first tractor in our country with their own efforts. It was when the factory still remained a small farm implement factory. Afterwards, he gave this factory on-the-spot guidance many a time to develop it into a modern tractor-producing base, showing meticulous care for the job and life of the workers and inspiring them greatly.

That is why the workers of Kiyang who have always remained immensely loyal to the leader launched a new innovation campaign to carry out his instruction by all means, engraving his lofty idea on their hearts.

In particular, they set an audacious goal of increasing the tractor production 2.5 times this year as against the previous year with the same equipment, manpower and technical personnel as before. They devoted all their energy to the struggle to attain their goal under the revolutionary slogan "Let's make continuous innovations with the attitude of master toward revolution, in the 'revolutionary spirit of April 25' and with the 'stamina of Kiyang'."

This is how the new torch of innovation was lighted in Kiyang, which is now blazing up all over the country, bringing about a great upsurge in our socialist economic construction as a whole.

The newly-lit torch of innovation is symbolic of the intense loyalty to the leader of the Korean working class who carry out his instructions without fail braving all difficulties, and it is a manifestation of their heroic mettle displayed in their efforts for uninterrupted innovations.

The new torch of innovation kindled by the leader serves as a revolutionary initiative to lead the people to apply the *Juche* idea more thoroughly in all fields so that a new change can take place in their stand, viewpoint, way of thinking and style of work and a great turn be brought about in production, technology, guidance and management.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction."

(Continued on Page 3)

Workers in Kiyang continue to increase tractor production sharply

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (12)

Founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Establishment of the Mt. Paekdu-san Base

I stepped into hall No. 16 of the museum. On display there were data showing how the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) and built the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

Through the data I came to know the great exploits of the leader in successfully carrying out the new strategic line he set forth at the historic Nanhutou Meeting and bringing the Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

What impressed me deeply, above all, was the data on his advance to the areas southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san with the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units under his command.

On his way to Tungkiang from Nanhutou, which was a rugged path, he elaborated his plan to carry the revolution forward. The difficult march was attended with fierce battles day and night. But in a tent deep in the snow-howling forest at late hour or by a campfire during short breaks he worked on, forgetful of sleep and rest, and drew up the programme, rules and inaugural declaration for an anti-Japanese national united front organization to be born soon.

After these preparations, he called a meeting of military and political cadres of the KPRA at Tungkiang and formed the ARF, a permanent anti-Japanese national united front organization, on May 5, 1936. The meeting adopted the Programme, Rules and Inaugural Declaration of the ARF and decided to publish the **Samil Wolgan** (Monthly March the First) as its organ.

The attendants of the meeting, representing the unanimous will and desire of the Korean people, elected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as Chairman of the ARF.

When I saw the picture "The Great Revolutionary Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Announcing the Founding of the ARF," immense emotions welled up in my mind. I felt as if the shouts of joy raised by the attendants were ringing in my ears, the shouts they set up at a historical moment when they took a big step forward under the guidance of the leader for the development of the revolution.

If the 23 million Korean people of all strata unite as one without any discrimination and join the anti-Japanese national-restoration front in such a way that those who have money donate money, those who have foodstuffs contribute their food and those who have skill and power offer their power and skill, the independence and liberation of the country will surely be achieved.

These powerful words of Comrade Kim Il Sung written in the Inaugural Declaration appeal strongly to all.

A board inscribed with the letters shines bright.

The curator told me about the ARF.

The ARF united as one the patriotic forces of the whole nation, irrespective of the distinctions in their classes, sections, sexes, occupations, age, religious beliefs, and mobilized them in the vigorous struggle to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the country's independence.

The ARF was a united front organization and at the same time a powerful underground revolutionary organization formed by the Communists in a situation where a Marxist-Leninist party had not yet been founded in our country.

Thanks to the founding of the ARF our people became able to have an organ for the general leadership of all the anti-Japanese forces at home and abroad and a well-regulated system of guidance was thoroughly established to firmly maintain the leader's unified leadership of the revolutionary movement.

With the formation of the ARF, the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country entered the new stage of development and the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the work of founding a party were further expanded and strengthened.

The founding of the ARF made a great contribution to developing the world revolutionary movement.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung drawing up the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

On the ARF, a secret document of the Japanese imperialists said:

"For the formation of the anti-Japanese popular front, Kim Il Sung active in East Manchuria set up strong organizations in Changpai county in early November this year (1936—Ed.). He plans to ensure concerted action for assistance in the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, drive out the Japanese forces and achieve Korea's independence. Through active and skillful propaganda and agitation, he aims at inducing the people to sympathize with the communist idea and come out in the anti-Japanese, anti-Manchurian struggle. He intends to admit fine ARF members into the Communist Party, organize cells in the ARF organization and strive for the propaganda of the communist idea. On the other hand, he intends to form the production guerilla to actively help in the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and start an armed uprising all at once in case of emergency." (The first issue of the thought materials of the "minutes of the meeting of special agents and policemen held in 1939," published by the bureau of criminal affairs of the Ministry of Justice in August 1940, pp. 20-21.)

Also on view at the museum are the "Ten-Point Programme of the ARF," the "Rules of the ARF" and the **Samil Wolgan** (Monthly March the First). Looking at them, I had a deeper understanding of the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the leader and its vitality. He indicated the way of achieving the liberation of the country and building a democratic sovereign and independent state.

The data I saw next showed the fact that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the struggle to set up the Mt. Paekdu-san base, a new base for the Korean revolution.

What drew my attention first were the historic materials associated with the battles the leader waged to gain military supremacy over the enemy everywhere in order to create favourable conditions for building of the bases.

On display in the museum is a shining gold finger ring. The leader gave this ring to a female soldier of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in recognition of the great distinguished services she rendered displaying gallantry in battles.

Many items of the then newspapers report on the battles organized and guided by the leader. The headlines read: "Communist Troops Conduct Intense Activities, They Stubbornly Resist Bombers' Fierce Attack, Fusung County Seat Is in a State of War" (The August 22, 1936 issue of **Choson Ilbo**), "1,000-strong Allied Communist Troops Encircle Fusung County Seat and a Unit Occupies Sungshuchen" (The September 4, 1936 issue of **Kyongsong Ilbo**), and "After Attack on Fusung County Seat the Communist Troops Plan to Assault Changpai and Linchiang Again, Policemen Dispatched from Hyesan, Hoin and Singalpa of South Hamgyong Province Cordon Off the Border Areas" (The August 25, 1936 issue of **Tong-a Ilbo**).

Fighting under his command, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army paralyzed the ruling functions of Japanese imperialism, put the enemy-ruled areas under their influence and brought the people to revolutionary awakening.

Thus there appeared in the areas around Mt. Paekdu-san the secret bases in the form of a semi-guerilla zone which were different from the perfect guerilla bases set up in the form of a liberated zone in the areas along the Tuman-gang River at the early stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base was a powerful citadel which closely linked up the secret camps set up under the favourable natural and geographical conditions—an area of heavy forest—with the ARF and other revolutionary organizations rooted among the broad masses.

Relying on this base the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units operated with perfect freedom keeping themselves constantly on the move according to the changing situation.

The secret camp, a main component of the base, contained barracks, a signal station, a rest place for frontline units, weapons repair shop, a sewing shop, a hospital, a printing shop, a liaison office and a centre for training commanders of the KPRA and local political cadres.

Among the exhibits in the museum are a hacksaw and files which the leader sent personally to the guerillas working at an arsenal in the Heihsiatzukou secret camp in the winter of 1936, accessory parts of wireless apparatuses manufactured and used by a KPRA unit and an oil cup for a lamp used at an arsenal at Tahsinchang in Fusung county from July 1936.

These historic mementos vividly show the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the anti-Japanese fighters who waged an arduous struggle securing all they needed with their own efforts.

A Japanese wrote: "Kim Il Sung was conducting elusive activities in the broad areas of Fusung, Mengchiang, Antu, Chisoho, Tunhua, Lungching with Mt. Paekdu-san as the centre. The Kanto army exerted every possible effort in its punitive operation against Kim Il Sung, but in vain. Our armed forces as strong as a battalion were wiped out time and again. With the captured things the Kim Il Sung units equipped themselves on a par with the Japanese troops. They had even arms repairers and uniform makers and carried on supernatural activities across the areas under the control of the Korean army (the Japanese troops stationed in Korea—Ed.) and the Kanto army." ("Oh, Manchuria" p. 535.)

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the possessor of brilliant military strategy and the ability of superb leadership, was standing in the forefront of the struggle, our people always won victory surmounting a thousand and one difficulties and the enemy met death and defeat.

I felt my heart overflowing with profound reverence for the leader, as I looked at the exhibits.

Hong Rae Hui

Historic Conference of Great Significance in Development of Korean Revolution

On the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Wangching Conference

Today our people commemorate the significant 40th anniversary of the historic Wangching Conference personally convened and guided by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The conference held in the spring of 1933 was a historic conference of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution.

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and through his active struggle, a liberated area-perfect guerilla zone was formed along the River Tuman-gang on the northern border of our country—a vast area free from enemy rule.

To consolidate the established guerilla base politically, economically and militarily was an important task. Especially in view of the fact that the anti-Japanese armed struggle was in itself a struggle to be fought, with neither State rear nor regular army's support, against the strong Japanese imperialist aggressors, the matter of strengthening the base of revolution was one of the fundamental questions affecting the progress of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution.

However, the criminal acts of the factionalists and opportunists who had wormed their way into the ranks created a chaos in the guerilla base in the incipient stage of its establishment.

The leader had already manifested the line of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the line of anti-Japanese national united front, which meant establishing a genuine people's government championing the interests of the workers, peasants and other sectors of the broad masses.

Nevertheless, the factionalists and opportunists distorted his lines and persisted in their attempt to set up a leftist, Soviet-type government.

In the building of the guerilla base, too, they distorted the policy on establishing the base already set forth by the leader and pushed the matter off the track in an ultra-leftist manner.

They insisted on building a full guerilla base only. They defined the people in the wide area adjacent to the base as "double-dealing masses" and rejected them for no reason. This was intended to isolate the guerilla base.

Because of their act, there was a danger of losing not only the masses in the guerilla base but also the broad strata of masses interested in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and of weakening the mass foundations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At this very moment, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung returned to Wangching from his expedition to south Manchuria.

On his return he convened the Wangching Conference to correct the situation created in the base. It was the spring of 1933.

The meeting was attended by military and political cadres operating in east Manchuria.

At the conference he scathingly exposed, above all, the manoeuvres of the opportunists who, discarding independent stand and blindly following others, stuck to the untenable assertion that the "Soviet" government should be set up. And then, on the basis of the *Juche* line of the revolution already set forth at the Chialun Conference, he laid down the line of the people's revolutionary government, a new form of power unprecedented in history.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Our foremost task following the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors is to set up a democratic government.

...

"Then what form of democratic power should we set up?

"There can be two forms of democratic power. One belongs to the category of bourgeois power, i.e., democratic power led by the propertied classes and the other comes under the category of proletarian power, i.e., democratic power led by the working class.

...

"...The power we will establish after the overthrow of Japanese imperialism is popular democratic power, coming under the category of proletarian power, i.e., democratic power led by the working class."

The line on the people's revolutionary government which the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified on the basis of his original theory on the question of power was the only correct line that suited the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and the relationship between the social classes.

In explicating the line on the people's revolutionary government, he taught that the immediate tasks of the people's revolutionary government were to enforce agrarian reform, liquidate the survivals of Japanese imperialism and feudalism in all realms of social life, guarantee the people democratic rights and liberty, effect 8-hour workday, establish a democratic popular education system and carry out the other democratic policies.

At the conference he also analysed and criticized mistakes made in the building of the base and again showed most correct ways and means to solve the question.

The leader instructed that more energetic politico-military activities should be carried on in the enemy-ruled areas so as to expand the guerilla base.

He said, in particular, that, along with the full guerilla base, semi-guerilla zones should be established by revolutionizing wide areas adjoining the base.

In this connection, he said, only when these two types were properly combined the mass foundations for the anti-Japanese war of revolution could be expanded and the politico-military activities of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army developed more dynamically. This was also essential for the defence of the full guerilla base itself, he instructed.

Besides, at the meeting he criticized the deviations revealed in the struggle to form the common front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units and set forth concrete tasks to overcome those tendencies.

During the period that followed the conference, the leader energetically strove to carry through the policies laid down at the meeting.

The guerilla base was thus strengthened not only as the military base for the anti-Japanese armed struggle but also as a powerful bulwark for the Korean revolution as a whole.

Indeed, the Wangching Conference held under his guidance was of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and our revolution:

In the first place, *Juche* was more firmly established in the Korean revolution and the internal forces for the revolution were strongly built up as a result of the splendid materialization of the line on the people's revolutionary government firmly relying on the broad national united front based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, a line unprecedented in history.

Because the line on the people's revolutionary government was made clear and because the question of power, the fundamental question in the revolution, was correctly solved, all strata of the broad anti-Japanese forces, to say nothing of the working class and peasantry, came to turn out in the anti-Japanese war of revolution with a keener interest, and the mass foundations for the revolution were fortified all the more.

Further, the valuable experience gained in the course of carrying out the line and policies advanced at the conference showed the concrete prototype of the State power to be established afterwards; their implementation constituted the historical roots of our people's government set up after liberation. It was at the same time a great contribution to the development of the national liberation struggles in colonies and of the international communist movement.

Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Wangching Conference, our people are firmly resolved to staunchly fight on for the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, with a high sense of pride and honour in their happy life under the care of the leader in the socialist system established by him.

Kim Jae Ok

Second Meeting of NSCC Held in Pyongyang

The second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held behind closed doors on March 15 in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The meeting drew the keen attention of the entire people of north and south Korea and the world peace-loving people who call for the early accomplishment of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Present at the meeting on our side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC, and its Vice-Chairman Ryu Jang Sik, its Members Li Wan Gi and Han Ung Sik and its Executive Kim Dok Hyon and on the opposite side were Li Hu Rak, Co-Chairman of the south Korean side to the NSCC, and its Vice-Chairman Chang Gi Yong, its Members Choe Gyu Ha and Kang In Dok and its Executive Chong Hong Jin.

At the meeting both sides exchanged views on faithful implementation of the north-south joint statement, the points agreed between the north and south and the problems to be solved preferentially for the earlier realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The whole process of the meeting proved the correctness and great vitality of the line of independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people. Manifested at the meeting was our steadfast *Juche*-oriented stand on achieving reunification, an internal problem of our nation, by the efforts of the Koreans themselves, free from outside interference.

* * *

Li Hu Rak and his group came to Pyongyang on the 14th and left here on the 16th, concluding their sojourn. In the morning of the 15th members of the group and the accompanying newsmen visited the historic place of Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of our nation and the great leader of the Korean people, was born and the root of the Korean revolution was struck.

They had a photograph taken with members of our side in honour of their visit to the historic place.

Earlier, Li Hu Rak and his group paid courtesy call on Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, and in the morning of the 15th the latter paid return call on the former.

In the evening of the 14th Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the NSCC, arranged a banquet at the Potonggang Hotel for the members of the south Korean side.

At the banquet Comrade Pak Sung Chul, delivered a speech and then Li Hu Rak spoke.

During their sojourn in Pyongyang Li Hu Rak and his group saw wide-screened colour feature films "Under the Bright Sunshine" and "Aerial Acrobat" and colour documentary film "To Mountains and Sea."

Everywhere they went, they witnessed the struggle and burning desire of our people to promote the independent national reunification by faithfully implementing the agreed points already achieved between the north and south and by taking practical steps to ease tension and create the atmosphere of trust.

A scene of the second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission

"When We Fight, True to the Teachings of General KIM IL SUNG, We Will Surely Win Victory"

South Korean intellectuals express highest regards and reverence for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who led the 15 year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and brought national resurrection to our people.

Studying his glorious armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and moved by his deep love shown for the guerillas and people at the time, they unanimously say that our people led by him is really happy.

A professor said, "World history has never seen a leader who organized and led such a long-drawn sanguinary struggle. General Kim Il Sung fought, arms in hands, for 15 years against Japs in the mountains of Paekdu. Happy are our people who live under the leadership of such an outstanding leader."

An intellectual in Seoul remarked, "Whenever I study the glorious history of struggle of General Kim Il Sung, I am overwhelmed with the feelings of reverence for him. When our country was undergoing agonizing suffering, trampled by Japanese imperialism, he fought with arms in the mountains of Paekdu, braving all difficulties, to regain the lost fatherland. Under Japanese imperialist rule I studied at school and served capitalists. Scientists of my age in the north are devoting all their talents and energies to research work under the General's warm care, though they have their shameful past like me."

Another professor had this to say, "General Kim Il Sung directed close attention to the life of guerillas, sharing board and room with them, in the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. He refused to receive injections which guerillas had brought for him and gave them to wounded soldiers."

A learned man said, "Busy as he was waging hard battles against Japs, General Kim Il Sung dropped in at a peasant's house in a mountain village. He looked into the rooms and kitchen, showing parental concern for his poor life and offered some money for his ailing son. Later he sent a horse for his farming. Such a leader can be seldom seen in the world. Now he closely looks after the life of the people in north Korea. So they live happily. General Kim Il Sung is father of all our people."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung boldly trusts our old-line intellectuals and takes meticulous concern for their life, as he did for the guerillas and people in the years of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. So the south Korean intellectuals express their resolve to fight indomitably to bring earlier the day when they will live under his guidance, with the firm belief that when they fight, true to his teachings, they will surely win victory.

An intellectual stressed, "The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by General Kim Il Sung is a brilliant struggle which demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people to the world and defended the honour of the nation; it is a great revolutionary struggle fought for independence of the country and emancipation of the people; it is a most glorious revolutionary struggle in which immortal exploits were performed. The exploits are and will be the source of strength ensuring the victory of our revolution. We are fully convinced that victory alone is in store for us south Korean people enjoying the leadership of General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, who led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory."

A college student said, "I feel an upsurge of strength and courage, when I study the superb strategy and tactics and brilliant art of command applied by General Kim Il Sung in the days of anti-Japanese armed struggle. When we fight, true to the teachings of General Kim Il Sung, we will surely win victory overcoming all difficulties."

An intellectual resolved to stubbornly fight, true to the teachings of the General, saying, "I am not poor, but I am fighting for national reunification. I have land and money. I am from well-to-do family, yet I fight for reunification. Day laborers wander about the streets to earn their bread, the homeless live under bridges and children, denied the chance of schooling, beg around with tins in their hands or polish shoes by the roadside. How can I stand aloof from all these miseries? General Kim Il Sung fought for 15 years, exposed to the cold wind and rain in the mountains of Paekdu. In the past I did too little, only living a worthless life. Now I am determined to devote all my knowledge and energies to reunification."

As seen above, the south Korean intellectuals draw strength from the struggle of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, who victoriously fought in the cold mountains of Paekdu for the restoration of his fatherland, who led the people in the north to realize all their cherished desires and who displayed the honour and spirit of our nation to the world, and express their highest regards for his great exploit.

The south Korean intellectuals are acclaiming the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy towards intellectuals and vigorously advancing along the path of victorious struggle shown by him. The day will surely come when they will bring into full play their talents and ability, living in the warm embrace of the leader, like intellectuals in the north.

Infinitely Happy Are Our Scientists

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, "Intellectuals are an important resource and asset of our country."

Behind these words are the leader's great trust in and love for our intellectuals—scientists and engineers.

He founded his unique thought of developing our science and technology on the firm stand of *Juche* and clearly defined the orientation, task and methods of scientific research in every stage of the revolution. This led our scientists and engineers to develop science as a *Juche*-motivated science, as a genuine science that serves the Party, the State, the people and the revolution.

He took steps for our scientists and engineers to have excellent research institutions and improve their conditions of scientific research and life so that they could fully display their talents, free from care and worry.

The Academy of Sciences, the first of its kinds in the history of our country, was set up in April 1952 when hard battles were being waged in the war deciding the destiny of the nation and fatherland. This was a fruit of the leader's profound love for them.

Here are some moving stories of the concerns shown by him for scientists.

He sent rare birds and fishes he had caught for the research and educational work of university instructors; he gifted the shotgun of his own use and a dog and car to a biologist, caring for his field research work; when he was informed of a nameless scientist who was weak from illness, he sent him bunches of wild "insam" (valuable medicinal herb) which the peasants had presented him out of their sincere wish for his good health.

Instances are too numerous to cite.

All these encouraged our scientists and engineers to devote themselves to research work and display the revolutionary, unyielding spirit of fighting difficulties to solve urgent problems confronting our revolution and construction.

The feat performed by the research group of vinalon fibre provides an example.

The leader, anxious to supply greater quantities of finer fabrics to our people, advanced the plan to produce fibre from limestone abundant in our country, taking into account the shortage of farm land and the increasing demand of the population for textiles.

The research group had the honour to be entrusted with the task. They started research at the war time. Enemy planes came and made savage bombings on them several times a day. But they did not stop research.

Busy as he was directing all the State work in the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung continued to show keen interest in vinalon research and sent a lot of test equipment and reagents to them.

Moved by the great concern shown by him, they shed tears and resolved again and again to measure up to his expectations.

Particularly strong was the resolve of an old scientist, member of the research group, who, left helpless, had suffered all miseries in south Korea under the persecution of the wolfish U.S. imperialists and suspended his research, unable to afford pieces of ice for experiment.

How happy I am living in the embrace of such a wise leader! He thought to himself.

Research went on without letup. They made their way through mountains of difficulties and finally succeeded in making trial product. Then a pilot plant was built and test production began. But test results were not promising. They became restless, at the thought that the leader was so anxious to provide finer fabrics to the people as soon as possible.

It was at the time of such difficulties that Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the pilot plant. He made a careful inspection of the plant and warmly encouraged researchers, saying that he would stint nothing for their research work and provide all the materials and money they needed.

Inspired by his warmth and affection, they strove harder and succeeded in the test production of vinalon fibre at the pilot plant.

A large modern vinalon factory was built with our own efforts, techniques and materials and the industrial production of vinalon started in our country. Comrade Kim Il Sung attended the commissioning ceremony and highly praised the old scientist for his success, saying that his cherished desire had just come true.

The fatherly leader had paid close attention to his research and given him minute guidance and considerations. Now it was he who was most pleased to see the fruition of his research.

Our scientists and engineers take it as their greatest honour and pride to serve the people with science.

Their life is boundlessly happy and their future is still brighter, because they live under the profound affection of the leader.

Pak Jong Sik

A partial view of the spinning shop of the February 8 Vinalon Factory, a fruit of our *Juche*-motivated science

(Continued from Page 1)

The new torch of innovation which flared up in Kiyang tells of the high consciousness and unshakable will of our workers who think and act with the attitude of master in the revolution and construction.

The slogan of the Kiyang workers "Let's make continuous innovations with the attitude of master toward revolution, in the 'revolutionary spirit of April 25' and with the 'stamina of Kiyang' " is a concentric reflection of the requirements of the great *Juche* idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The attitude of a master in the revolution and construction is seen in the unswerving stand of the workers of Kiyang to discharge their duty to the end on their own responsibility as the workers directly in charge of the rural technical revolution.

As well known, holding high the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea that the Korean revolution should be carried out by the Korean people themselves, our leader made the people arm themselves by their own efforts, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army on April 25, 1932 and won the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the difficult conditions without any rear in the homeland or any support of the regular armed forces. The "revolutionary spirit of April 25" and the "stamina of Kiyang" represent the unflinching revolutionary spirit of the Kiyang workers who are determined to create all the necessary conditions for themselves and reach their goal for this year through economization and increased production, following the great revolutionary spirit of the leader. This also means the militant mettle of the workers of Kiyang who are resolved to scale the height of tractor production ahead of the set time by advancing with the same vigor as they displayed when they were engaged in manufacturing the first tractor with their own efforts and technique, though they did not have any experience and even a sheet of blueprint, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, having inherited the revolutionary traditions established by the leader.

Their unbending revolutionary spirit and militant stamina are fully manifested in innovations of production and technology and in the improvement of guidance and management.

All of them have steadily increased their production, thinking and working in a way worthy of the master.

The workers of each unit never fail to carry out their tasks under any conditions by getting over on their own the difficulties and obstacles they encountered. They make collective innovations, helping each other and pooling their strength, as the masters of machines, work-teams, workshops and the factory.

They have constantly raised the level of their skill by themselves, sharply increasing production in close combination with technological development.

They all strive hard to get well versed in the machines and equipment under their charge. The workers and technicians strengthen creative cooperation to improve the production processes and make their machines and installations more efficient. A new technical contrivance of a unit is generalized among all the other units of the factory to bring about renovations on a mass scale.

The managerial staff and the producer masses run the factory in a more scientific and rational way, as its masters as required by the Taean work system.

The changes that took place in their attitude and work method have resulted in a great stride forward in the development of production.

This year more than 340 proposals for technical innovation were applied to production at the factory. In January and February the workers turned out nearly twice as many tractors as manufactured in the corresponding period of last year, saving 22,000 man-days, and now they are working with great energy to produce in March the equivalent of the results in the first quarter of last year.

The new torch of innovation lit up at Kiyang immediately flamed across the country, stirring the working people toward renewed strivings.

Following the example set by the workers of Kiyang, the workers in all other domains of the national economy are out in an energetic drive for increased production with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in the "revolutionary spirit of April 25" and with the "stamina of Kiyang." Now, unprecedented miracles and innovations are being wrought through their campaign.

In hearty response to the leader's important instruction to make great efforts to advance the extractive industries, the first process of production, all our coal miners overfulfilled their plans for January and February.

The Changdong, Chonul, Sanghwa, Onsong and many other collieries and a number of mines including the Kwangchon, Panmun, Namchon and Sinyang mines successfully fulfilled their first quarter year plan more than 15 days ahead of schedule.

Great innovations have been brought about by metallurgical plants.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works topped on all indices their January target under this year's plan which is set 19 per cent higher than that of last year. In February they elevated the output of pig iron, steel, structural-steel and all other items 1.3-1.7 times over the level at the end of last year. The February plan was also overfulfilled by other iron works and steel plants, among them the Chongjin and Kangson steel plants.

The innovatory successes have been achieved in light industry, too. The locally-run industrial establishments in Yangdok county hit their first quarter year target a month earlier than scheduled. Hosts of garment factories, daily necessities factories and textile mills have succeeded in the pre-schedule fulfilment of their first quarter year plans one after another.

These innovations have been possible because the workers have striven hard with the attitude of a master toward the revolution, in the "revolutionary spirit of April 25" and with the "stamina of Kiyang." Similar renovations are effected in such domains of the national economy as chemical, electric and building materials industries, construction, fishery and railway transport. Thus, the production and construction in our country are progressing at an amazing speed.

The new torch of innovation kindled in Kiyang is now burning furiously all over the country, making the working people bring about a new turn in their ideological viewpoint and work method, with a firm faith in the great *Juche* idea. This opens out an epochal occasion for them to revolutionize themselves still more and win a decisive victory this year in their endeavour for execution of the Six-Year Plan.

All the achievements made in the socialist economic construction under the new torch of innovation of Kiyang again prove by practice the validity of our leader's unique theory that the economy develops at a high rate incessantly under socialism and the decisive factor for powerfully stimulating the development of productive forces in socialist society is the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the people. At the same time, they demonstrate the strong material force born of the lofty spiritual and moral traits of our working people who are struggling under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Our Party's Policy towards Intellectuals

Our Party's emblem is made up of a hammer, a sickle and a writing-brush. This shows that our Party is composed of workers, peasants and working intellectuals and clarifies the attitude of our Party towards intellectuals.

After its founding our Party set the line of bringing up large numbers of new intellectuals, and concurrently, educating and remoulding old-line intellectuals.

This policy was mapped out taking into account the demand of our revolution, social and class status of our old intellectuals and the role they were to play in building a new society.

A new society, socialist and communist society, which the working class will build, needs a high level of productive force and full development of science and technology, literature and arts. Accordingly, for the successful construction of a new society, the working class in power must have solid contingents of intellectuals who are responsible for the development of science, technology and culture and constantly enhance their role.

This was particularly important in our country which had been far removed from science and technical civilization and had a very few technical personnel owing to the evil colonial rule of the imperialists and their policy of keeping our people in ignorance.

Originally intellectuals, as a social stratum, have dual characteristics and serve this or that class.

Our old intellectuals received education in old society and served the exploiting class.

But, by nature they were intellectuals of colonial, semi-feudal society and most of them were of petty-bourgeois origin. So they suffered from national oppression and discrimination by Japanese imperialism and oppression by comprador capitalists.

As men who had knowledge and skill, they earnestly desired to deliver their country from colonial backwardness and develop it into a modern industrial state as quickly as possible.

This fostered their anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas and patriotism.

Right after liberation, basing itself on a scientific analysis of these characteristics of intellectuals, our Party boldly enlisted the old intellectuals, even admitting them into membership and joined hands with them to carry out the great revolutionary work of building up a new society and a new life.

Our Party ensured all conditions for them to give full play to their knowledge and skill and opened a vista of unlimited development to them. In the stage of socialist revolution, too, it trusted them and fought hand in hand with them, constantly educating and remoulding them, as it did in the period of democratic revolution.

Encouraged by this correct policy of the Party, our intellectuals have since liberation taken an active part in building up a new country, upholding the lines and policies of the Party and devoted all their wisdom and talents to the revolution and construction. They have played a very important role in all fields of the national economy—industry, agriculture, science, culture, public health, etc. They have indeed done great things.

The victory of socialist revolution brought about a great change in the status, ideology and sentiment of our intellectuals.

They became socialist working intellectuals and a main force for socialist construction, which advances together with the working class and peasantry.

The practices and life awakened them to the truth that they would have a greater happiness and development only when they advance towards socialism and communism under the leadership of the working class.

So they came to know their future bound up to that of the working class and believed in socialism and communism firmly.

As a result, an end was put to dual characteristics of old intellectuals as a social stratum that serves the bourgeois class or the working class and now the question of how to make them contribute better to the working class and other toiling people came to the fore.

Our Party lost no time to raise the slogan of revolutionization and working-classization of all our intellectuals.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"We will fully revolutionize and working-classize all intellectuals, old and new, and will always join hands with them in the struggle for the victory of the cause of communism." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 389.)

The revolutionization and working-classization of intellectuals is a continuation of the Party policy toward intellectuals, which was invariably held and thoroughly carried out in the whole process of the democratic and socialist revolutions.

Then, why the problem comes to the fore after the triumph of the socialist revolution. The reason is that the revolution in its higher stage of development calls for the better service of intellectuals for the working class and the cause of socialism and communism.

To successfully build socialism and communism we must conquer two fortresses, ideological and material, by stepping up the ideological revolution and economic construction.

Only by enhancing the role of intellectuals can we carry out the task to arm the working people with communist ideology and raise their cultural and technical qualifications through the ideological and cultural revolutions and to firmly build up the economic foundations of the country and improve the people's living standard through the technical revolution.

An important task falls on intellectuals. Yet, even after they become socialist working intellectuals, they still lack the revolutionary training and have the remnants of outdated ideas in their minds, to a large degree, compared to the other classes, because of the influence of their life and occupation.

Hence, a ceaseless struggle should be unfolded to revolutionize and working-classize intellectuals. Otherwise it is impossible to bring them up into true intellectuals of the working class, into ardent revolutionaries.

Our Party overcame the right and left tendencies to overlook the danger of the residues of outworn ideas remaining in the minds of intellectuals and neglect the struggle to wipe them away and mistrust their revolutionary spirit and suspect and reject them without reason, and put forward the policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing them and energetically carried it out.

The revolutionization and working-classization of intellectuals are the way of remoulding all of them into ardent revolutionaries, into communist intellectuals and making them render a more valuable worthwhile service for the revolutionary cause of the working class; it is a correct Marxist-Leninist policy for successfully and ultimately solving the question of intellectuals.

This policy of our Party reflects the lofty idea of the fatherly leader who trusts in and loves intellectuals regarding them not as temporary fellow-travellers but as a major force for the revolution and wants to take them to socialist and communist society.

The policy represents the great consideration of the leader to make intellectuals devote their knowledge and skill to socialism and communism and open the vista of unlimited development to them.

That is why the policy of our Party strongly encourages all our intellectuals to devotedly serve the cause of socialism and communism.

Hundreds of thousands of our intellectuals, united firmly around the fatherly leader, fully display their wisdom and talents for the Party and the revolution in all fields of socialist construction, holding aloft his wise guidance and confidently advance along his line of revolutionization and working-classization.

Our Party is proud of having the reliable contingent of intellectuals and will continue to struggle, hand in hand with them, for the victory of socialism and communism.

Kim Yun Sik

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between DPRK and Mauritius Signed

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mauritius was signed on March 16 in Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius.

The joint communique was signed by head of the DPRK Government delegation Chon Myong Su, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the DPRK Government and by Charles Gaetan Duval, Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration of Mauritius, on behalf of the Government of Mauritius.

According to the joint communique, the Governments of the DPRK and Mauritius agreed upon opening diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in order to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principles of complete equality, reciprocity, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in the other's internal affairs.

Unemployed Graduates Increase in S. Korea

A woman in Pusan, south Korea, it is reported, is heartbroken at the unemployment of her son, a marine college graduate who won a bachelor's degree.

She laid all her hopes on her son and did everything for his schooling.

She was poor, and sold all her property and even her blood to pay his school expenses. Once she went to the streets to sell her eyeball to pay his "registration fees." She toiled and moiled, and her son finished his course.

But her hope went down. After graduation her son could not find job and became a day laborer.

The same is to be seen everywhere in south Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism. Yet, to the woman it was too great a shock.

Her hope that her son would bring a better life to her came to naught. Now she is in the depth of despair.

Our great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The youth of south Korea are subjected to intolerable insult and humiliation and even their right to exist is menaced constantly."

Jobless college graduates flood the streets and join the big army of the unemployed. The sight is witnessed in Pusan and the rest of south Korea.

According to a report from south Korea, out of 106 graduates of the above-mentioned marine college this year, 90 are still unemployed.

In south Korea jobless college graduates increased from 14,200 in 1971 to 23,500 in 1972.

High school graduates are more difficult to get jobs. The number of those who were unemployed among them rose from 46,500 in 1971 to 98,100 in 1972—a two fold increase.

Such being the situation, the young men wander about the streets to hunt jobs. But it is an attempt of those who seek a needle in a meadow. Being hopeless, they become day laborers or emigrants, a modern rehash of slave.

These miseries of people will be alleviated only when the south Korean economy is rehabilitated through economic cooperation between the north and the south and millions are given work places.

Hunger-stricken jobless people in south Korea

Comrade Pak Sung Chul Meets Home and Foreign Reporters in Connection with Second NSCC Meeting

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission, met home and foreign reporters at the Taedonggang Hall on the evening of March 16 in connection with the second meeting of the NSCC held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Placed in the conference hall was a portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present on the occasion were Han Ung Sik, Member, and Kim Dok Hyon, Executive, of our side to the NSCC.

Reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and other press organs and foreign correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were present there.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, made a speech.

He said that the questions of easing tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south and installing sub-committees for different spheres were discussed at the second meeting of the NSCC, but no agreement was reached.

Referring to the question of easing tension and removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, the main topic discussed at the second meeting, he quoted the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung as saying, "It is necessary to achieve the great unity of the nation transcending the differences of system, political view and religious belief to solve all problems for the peaceful reunification of the country. To this end, an atmosphere should be created to dispel misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south and understand, respect and trust each other."

He continued:

Such state of military confrontation between the north and the south itself is fraught with a great danger and it gravely menaces the peace in our country and the peaceful reunification of the country.

"Buildup of strength" and a military showdown between the north and the south are constantly incited in south Korea. No one can tell what consequences this will entail, and when.

Under these conditions it would be impossible to smoothly solve all the problems lying on the way of reunification, if decisive steps were not taken towards the relaxation of tension and removal of the state of military confrontation between the north and the south.

This is evidenced by the following fact:

It is nearly one year and a half since the high-level contact began across the barrier lying between the north and the south. During this period there have taken place many contacts and dialogues between the two sides and no small number of questions have been discussed there. But progress is very slow and the questions solved are not satisfactory as compared with the dialogues which have taken place.

We regard the removal of the state of military confrontation and hostility between the north and the south as the most urgent question and the key to the solution of all questions for improving the north-south relations at the present juncture and hewing the path of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Considering that a number of questions should be solved in order to remove the present state of military confrontation between the north and the south, we proposed at the meeting:

Firstly, to stop arms reinforcement and arms race;

Secondly, to cut the army strength of the north and the south to 100,000 men or below and drastically reduce the armaments;

Thirdly, to stop the introduction of any weapons, combat equipment and war supplies from foreign countries;

Fourthly, to make the U.S. forces and all other foreign troops withdraw from our country;

Fifthly, to conclude a peace agreement guaranteeing that the above points shall be fulfilled and the north and the south shall not use arms against the other side.

In order to put an end to the state of military confrontation between the north and the south we also proposed that measures for fulfilling the above points be taken by enrolling the Chiefs of General Staff and other military personnel of the armed forces of both sides in the NSCC or by forming a military sub-committee.

These measures will rapidly ease tension in our country, open a new phase in improving the relations between the north and the south and create favourable conditions for peace in our country and the peaceful reunification of the country.

There is no doubt that the measures will bring joy to all our compatriots of the north and the south and further encourage them in their efforts for peaceful reunification. The measures will enlist absolute support and welcome of the world people, to say nothing of our people, as they accord with the desire of the world people for world peace.

At the meeting we proposed to set up five sub-committees within the NSCC—political sub-committee, military sub-committee, diplomatic sub-committee, economic sub-committee and cultural sub-committee—in accordance with the points already agreed upon between the two sides with a view to energetically pushing ahead with the vast work to be undertaken by the NSCC such as question of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the question of achieving collaboration in political, economic, military, cultural and diplomatic fields between the north and the south, Comrade Pak Sung Chul said, and continued:

This is an essential question in the light of the objects and functions of the NSCC and there can be no difficulties in solving it. But an agreement was not reached on this question because the Seoul side insisted on setting up economic and cultural sub-committees only.

All the developments in our country following the announcement of the north-south joint statement tell that the two sides have taken quite differing stands and attitudes in solving the problems confronting us in the attainment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, although the north and the south signed the joint statement and solemnly pledged before the whole nation to implement the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Setting afore by the contacts and dialogue held between the north and the south 27 years after the country was bisected and the nation split, we have always faithfully implemented the points of agreement between the two sides and made every sincere effort to remove the misunderstanding and distrust by all possible means, deepen mutual trust, remove confrontation, create an atmosphere of unity, achieve collaboration between the north and the south and promote national reunification.

But the reality shows that there still exists the grave situation in which confrontation, split and war are incited contrary to the north-south joint statement and points of agreement.

It is clear to everyone that the north-south dialogue aimed at solving the domestic problem of the nation peacefully is incompatible with the "confrontation" that calls for struggling for mastery and contending for victory.

In order to have a sincere dialogue an end should be put to confrontation. Confrontation only casts a shadow on the road of dialogue.

If the NSCC is to discharge the sacred duty it assumes before the nation, it should tackle and solve all the problems for the improvement of the north-south relations and for the peaceful reunification of the country, be they difficult or easy, Comrade Pak Sung Chul said, and went on:

It is not a true stand for the settlement of reunification question to keep the division and maintain the state of military rivalry and confrontation between the north and the south, talking about "order" and "procedures" in the settlement of the question.

There is no change in our stand for achieving the reunification of the country with the efforts of the Koreans themselves in a peaceful way by putting an end to the north-south confrontation and realizing unity and collaboration.

In the future, too, we will faithfully observe the points of agreement between the north and the south and make all efforts possible with patience and sincerity in the north-south dialogue in order to promote great national unity and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The press conference on the second NSCC meeting

Company of Dancers of Mansudae Art Troupe of Our Country Gives Successful Performances, Creating a Stir in London

The company of dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country on a visit to Britain gave its premiere in London on March 15 amid the great expectation and interest of the British people.

The Sadler's Wells Theatre was decked in festive attire to show the art of Chollima Korea which had earned far-flung fame in the world as "art of *Juche*" and "art of world's summit."

Long before its opening, the theatre bustled with people eager to see the performance of our artists who had already caused a great sensation in France and Switzerland and many other countries of the world.

The premiere was seen by British officials, many prominent public figures, noted artists and a large number of Londoners.

The Chinese, Romanian, Hungarian and Polish ambassadors and many other foreign diplomatic envoys to Britain and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation of Chinese Overseas in Britain were among the audience.

The curtain rose with the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

The premiere took the audience by storm and filled the theatre with infinite emotion and excitement from the very beginning.

When the solemn strains of the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il Sung" resounded through the hall, the audience all rose to their feet with an air of solemnity and nobleness.

The melody of the revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il Sung" played by our artists with their pledge to follow their fatherly leader till the end of the sun and the moon, attending him with wholehearted devotion, reverberated far and wide over London spreading across the Strait of Dover and the Atlantic.

The cheerful dance of girls "A Bumper Harvest of Apple" began. When a group of girls appeared on the stage and started the dance of apple-picking against the background of an endless expanse of orchards, the fascinated audience involuntarily gave exclamations of excitement.

They broke into enthusiastic applause when the curtain fell.

The dances "Yangsando," "Trio Dance," "A Bumper Year," "The Shell Dance," "At a Spring" and "The Fan Dance" all won their acclamation.

The national instrumental music was also warmly received.

"Azalea of the Fatherland," the last piece of the first half of the programme, called forth the warmest response from the audience and won their prolonged applause.

The second half began with "The Fairies of Mount Kumgang-san" and closed with "The Snow Falls."

The audience sent a high praise to each number and sometimes broke into cheers, rising from their seats.

At the end of the successful performance, baskets and bouquets of fragrant flowers were presented to the Korean artists in the names of the Britain-Korea Trade Association, the British Performance Society, the Federation of Chinese Overseas in Britain, the London Export Federation, the British Chemical Company and other organizations and public figures.

Great were the repercussions evoked by the performance of our artists.

An official approached the head of the art troupe and said:

"Korea is a land of art holding the first place in the world. All the numbers of the programme are really wonderful. The dances are fine and the orchestral music and stage decor are unique. The dances 'The Snow Falls' and 'A Bumper Harvest of Apple' are the finest pieces without an equal in any other countries."

Looking with deep reverence at the badges bearing portraits of the great leader glittering on the breasts of our artists, the official said:

"I already knew well about President Kim Il Sung. It is the wise leadership of your great leader President Kim Il Sung that has brought the art of Korea into blossom.

Now I see clearly the source of the inexhaustible strength and talents of the Korean artists who produce so fine works."

A lawyer said:

"In 1952, when the Korean war was at its height, I visited Korea as a member of the investigation team of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers sent to probe the inhuman war savagery of the United States. At that time Korea was in flames, but the undaunted people were singing and dancing in the underground theatre. I saw the Korean art performance in the underground theatre when bombs were raining. And I feel immensely happy today, seeing in London the art of Korea flowering with greater brilliance. Through the performance of today I learned what the *Juche* idea is and witnessed what miracle a great philosophy works. I heartily wish more brilliant development to the art of *Juche*."

A research worker of the arts said in an excited tone:

"There are many books on the history of art, but none of them tell about real art. It is the time to abandon those art history books which do not mention the great and brilliant art of Korea in the chapter of the 20th century. The future will be a glorious age when the world history of art will shine with the art of Korea."

A leading official of the British Musicians Union had this to say:

"Man in charge of music in England, I attentively listened to your music and was deeply impressed by it. To be frank with you, when I was told that you brought an orchestra with you, I thought you must have come with common western music. But from the first moments of the performance, I blamed myself for this foolish thinking.

I might have committed a big mistake. **Your music is a very unique eastern music, to be more exact, pure Korean music. What attracted my special interest in the Korean music was the national instrumental music. It has never been heard in Europe and the instruments and their playing are so characteristic that they are utterly different from those of Europe. Their tones are clear and the technique of artists is fairly high.**"

A well-known businessman in London said:

"**Yours is a very excellent and perfect performance that I had never seen and that is beyond all my imagination.**

"If the Greenwich Time is the standard time of the world, the Korean art is the most typical model of human art. This is not my flattery. I say this in earnest."

A diplomat, teacher by profession, wrote in the guest book:

"I had an opportunity to visit your beautiful country. The trip was very satisfactory. **In Korea the most marvellous miracles of the 20th century are being wrought, which are of specially historical significance because they are performed under the leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.**

The art of *Juche* of Korea is the most ideal one representing the contemporary art of humanity.

Long live President Kim Il Sung!"

Foreign diplomats also told their impressions about the performance.

The Chinese Ambassador and his wife highly appreciated the successful performance of our artists. The ambassador said, "Your performance is sure to win great acclaim from the British people."

The Romanian Ambassador congratulated our artists on their successful performance, saying, "The performance is wonderful from the artistic point of view and the ideological content is very rich. This is the most important thing, I think."

Earlier, on March 14, the company of dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe of our country gave a preview before newspaper, news agency, radio and TV journalists. Invited to see the performance were journalists of British leading newspapers including the Times, Daily Press and Daily Telegraph and the B.B.C. Radio and TV Broadcasting Station and men of the press in London and correspondents of the Hsinhua and other foreign news agencies in London.

By reason of time, not all the numbers were put on the stage at the preview. But the journalists did not stint praises, saying in unison that they were sure the performance of the company of dancers of the Mansudae Art Troupe would cause a great sensation among the British people and score a big success.

Press representative of the Sadler's Wells Theatre said:

"As it is clear from what the audience said today, our theatre is sure to win great popularity. With the premiere of the Mansudae Art Troupe of Korea, the Sadler's Wells Theatre has already become a most famous one in London.

For this I have no adequate words to express my thanks to you."

Our artists who shook London with their revolutionary, fascinating and graceful art developed on the basis of the superb aesthetic idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are displaying all their wisdom and talents for their successful performances, renewing their determination to remain singleheartedly loyal to the leader with high pride of being his revolutionary literary and art soldiers.

The performance continues.

Original Thought on Inevitability of Socialist Revolution

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and great thinker and theoretician, on the basis of his great idea of *Juche*, gave a fresh and full exposition of the idea and theory on the inevitability of the socialist revolution in his historic speech, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," delivered at the First Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If the working class and the Marxist-Leninist Party that fight to liberate the masses of the people from exploitation and oppression and guarantee them a happy life are to fulfil their historical mission, they must lead the people to carry out the socialist revolution. Only when the people who have extricated themselves from the colonial enslavement of imperialism take the road to socialism, can they be completely liberated from class exploitation and national oppression, and enjoy a free and happy life and achieve their country's sovereignty and independence and national prosperity." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

The socialist revolution is a social revolution to put an end to the exploitation of man by man for the first time in the history of mankind and liquidate for good all fetters arresting social development—a revolution fundamentally different from the previous ones in which one form of exploitation was merely replaced by another.

Only by carrying out the socialist revolution, can the revolutionary working class and its Party do away with the exploiting classes and systems, set up the advanced socialist system, provide the masses of the people with an independent and creative life, achieve national prosperity and development and further successfully advance the cause of the complete victory of socialism and the building of socialism and communism.

Today the inevitability of socialist revolution presents itself as one of the burning questions of principle in the revolutionary practice of our times.

In the international arena the imperialist colonial system is crumbling beyond remedy owing to the liberation struggle of the colonial and dependent nations, and hundreds of millions of people have thrown off the yoke of colonial slavery and won national independence.

Which way to take, the way to capitalism or the way to socialism,—this is a vital matter deciding the destiny of the people freed from the shackles of colonialism.

As the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed, the road of capitalism is the road of exploitation and oppression, enslavement and ruin, and the road of socialism is the road of genuine liberty and happiness, complete national independence and prosperity.

Accordingly, the people emancipated from imperialist colonial slavery must follow the road of socialism, if they want to tread the path of genuine happiness and prosperity, without their national independence and freedom being trampled upon again.

The immutable course of the development of the revolutionary movements in our era when all the nations and peoples making revolution at different stages and in different circumstances aspire after socialism urgently demands a fresh solution of the problem of transition to socialism.

On the basis of a new scientific analysis of the objective process of the development of human history and the situation of revolution, the leader put forward the pre-eminent idea of uninterrupted transition from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. By so doing, he showed the universal way of moving on to socialist revolution and developed and enriched anew the theory concerning the socialist revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"It is the legitimate process of revolutionary development that the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution led by the working class goes over to the socialist revolution." (Ibid., pp. 3-4.)

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the objective laws of development of the revolutionary movements in our epoch, he expounded his original thought illuminating the shortest and straight way to socialism not only for highly or moderately developed capitalist countries, but also for erstwhile colonies or semi-colonies, the countries still in bondage and the nations at different stages of development.

The anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is a new type of revolution which was evolved by the leader in a unique way. This is a social revolution that must be undergone and carried out thoroughly by those countries held in the imperialist colonial fetters.

Through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the people under colonial oppression destroy the imperialist colonial rule, overthrow the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic system and achieve liberty, independence and social progress.

Accomplishment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution brings about deep-going changes in the politico-economic system of the country and creates ample possibilities of going over to the socialist revolution. This revolution, however, cannot finally liquidate exploitation of man by man nor can it totally eliminate the system of exploitation.

The capitalist and small-commodity economic sectors existing even after the fulfilment of the democratic revolution engender capitalism and relations of exploitation incessantly and spontaneously. Without carrying out the socialist revolution, therefore, it is impossible to thoroughly eradicate the sources of exploitation and poverty, completely free the productive forces of society from the fetters of the old production relations and develop the nation's economy as a whole.

Besides, without getting rid of the capitalist and small-commodity economic sectors, it is impossible to strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and put the politico-ideological unity of the people on a sound basis.

Only through the fulfilment of the socialist revolution can we wipe out the virus of the reactionary bourgeois ideology infiltrating from outside and the hangouts and footholds where the hostile elements may plant themselves and engage in insidious manoeuvrings. The carrying out of the socialist revolution is essential to eliminate the economic foundation breeding old ideas, create the social and material conditions for equipping the people with new ideology and consolidate the political grounds for the revolution.

All this shows that the continuous transition from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is the legitimate process of the development of the revolution and a historic task to be executed without fail by the working class and its Party which have seized power.

The socialist revolution in our country was started after the fulfilment of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. But in the period of peaceful construction it was only started partially. The socialist transformation of economic sectors was still in the preparatory stage and it had to be interrupted temporarily owing to the war forced on us by the U.S. imperialists and, accordingly, the socialist revolution began virtually after the war.

One of the most important questions in making the revolution is to choose a proper time for it. This is an undeniable truth proved by the history of the socialist revolution.

Giving a scientific analysis of the requirement of the development of our revolution, the revolutionary situation and the actual conditions of our country following the armistice, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined with lucidity the postwar years as a most appropriate time to carry out the socialist revolution on a full scale.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The postwar socio-economic conditions in the northern half of the Republic urgently demanded the full-scale acceleration of the socialist revolution." (Ibid., p. 5.)

Since everything was destroyed, the peasants and private traders and manufacturers could not restore their damaged economy nor could they live on by themselves without pooling their efforts and funds and the means of production in some way or other and without relying on the State and the socialist State economy. That is why they themselves supported the socialist revolution. Moreover, as long as the small peasant economy was left intact, it was impossible to solve the problem of food and that of poor peasants, rapidly restore the productive forces of agriculture and promote the development of the nation's economy as a whole. With the socialist revolution going full steam ahead, the question of capitalist trade and industry had to be settled sooner or later.

The full-scale acceleration of the socialist revolution in our country in the postwar days was one of the basic problems important for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

The northern half of the Republic is the revolutionary base for the reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

(Continued on Page 5)

We Earnestly Hope for Undertaking of Irrigation Projects in South Korea through North-South Cooperation

The second meeting of the Co-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held in Pyongyang last year agreed that the north and the south conduct many-sided cooperation for promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the north-south joint statement.

Our side repeatedly proposed to actively help in carrying out irrigation in south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Irrigation is the basis of the technological transformation of our agriculture. In our country—where arable land is limited, production of paddy rice holds the most important place, and every year there is a long spell of severe drought plus frequent summer floods—it is of decisive significance in raising per-unit-area yields and increasing agricultural production to establish the irrigation system in rice paddies and dry fields and prevent flood and drought damage." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 307.)

Carrying out irrigation in the southern half of our country is the centuries-old desire of the peasants there.

Now, it is an urgent problem in rehabilitating and developing the agricultural production which has been seriously declined owing to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism.

The agriculture in south Korea is centered on the production of grain, especially on rice farming. The paddy fields make up about 60 per cent of the entire cultivated land and the rain-dependent fields come somewhere around 500,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare.)

More than three million *chongbo* of forests, or a half of the total forest area of south Korea, remain utterly devastated, the bulk of them lying to the reaches of five large rivers where farmlands are concentrated.

Hence, in south Korea only a few days of drought dries up the rivers, cracking the rice paddies. A slight rain causes floods, washing away or burying tens of thousands of *chongbo* of farmland. It is an annual occurrence.

Due to large-scale construction and expansion of military bases and military roads according to the new war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, even the existing irrigation facilities not worth mentioning have been wrecked and water conservancy and afforestation neglected. As a result, the yearly damages by drought and flood in south Korea are on the sharp increase.

Even the curtailed data officially made public by the south Korean authorities show that the amount of flood damages climbed up from 1,746,110,000 won in 1961 to 3,393,460,000 won in 1964 and then to 27,352,150,000 won in 1969, whereas those who lost their lives or were left homeless, dispossessed of their household effects owing to flood numbered 60,003, 107,489 and 341,875 in the respective years.

In last August, a two-three day rainfall caused damages to the tune of over 26,470,000,000 won, producing 590,000 flood-sufferers.

In addition to such severe damages from flood and drought, the arable land of south Korea dwindled by 250,000 *chongbo* on account of the U.S. imperialists' policy of turning south Korea into military base and 85 per cent of its entire land under cultivation has been acidified because of the forcible sale of chemical fertilizers unsuitable to its soil conditions and its agriculture is based on primitive technique. All this has brought a catastrophic crisis in agricultural production and spelled untold poverty and calamities to the peasants.

South Korea, once known as a rice bowl, has become a zone of chronic famine which needs to import two-three million tons of cereals per annum in recent years and the number of foodless peasant households has reached the neighbourhood of two millions on the annual average.

To prevent flood and drought which occur like an annual event in south Korea and to develop its agricultural production and lessen the tribulations of the peasants, the primary and important matter is to set up the irrigation system, conduct water conservancy and afforestation work well.

But south Korea has no capacity to undertake such huge nature-remaking projects itself.

As to the south Korean industry, the machine-building industry in particular, which is in a catastrophic crisis, depending on the U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital, it is most backward in technique and production scale. It is not in a position to cut even accessories properly, let alone making simple machines and equipment. Extremely fragmentized, it hardly goes beyond the framework of handicraft. In 1970 south Korea's pig iron output was no more than 70,000 tons, which were insufficient to meet even the demands for raw and other materials for manufacture of articles of daily use, far from assuring the supply of machines and installations for irrigation works. South Korea is short of building materials for irrigation and has no experience in this respect.

In this situation, concerted efforts of the north and the south is essential for early introduction of the irrigation system in south Korea.

The northern half is called a "land of irrigation." Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the historic task of irrigation has been fulfilled with splendid results and a solid foundation for agricultural production laid, which is not shaken by any drought or flood.

The ramified networks of irrigation facilities, large and small, in the northern half form a highly developed irrigation system which not only freely feeds water to the rice-fields and to the dry fields up on the land scores of metres high but also promptly drains off the standing water caused by heavy rain.

In the course of our struggle for completion of irrigation, we gained a wealth of experiences and came to have a large contingent of technical personnel. The northern half of our Republic has a mighty heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core, capable of self-supplying machines and equipment and other things necessary for gigantic nature-remaking work.

At present, we give a number of countries considerable economic and technical assistance in irrigation.

The Government of our Republic deems it a lofty national duty to help south Korea in every way in irrigation and its whole economic development by relying on the economic foundations and technical forces in the northern half of the country and advanced concrete proposals for this purpose on many occasions.

Especially since the north-south joint statement was announced and an agreement was reached between the north and the south on realizing broad cooperation in all domains, it is a matter of great urgency for both sides to cooperate with each other for irrigation in south Korea.

If only the south Korean side responds to our patriotic proposals, proceeding from the sincere stand to implement the joint statement and the agreed provisions, we will be able to undertake even now irrigation projects in south Korea with the united efforts of the north and the south and rapid progress will be made in this work.

The northern half has such good experience as introducing the irrigation system in more than 377,000 *chongbo* of fields in only half a year. When the technology, equipment and materials of the north and the huge reserve labour of the south are enlisted, it will be possible to carry out large-scale irrigation works in south Korea—in Koyang, Paju and Kimpo districts in the lower reaches of the Han-gang River, in the Chinju area in the lower basin of the Namgang River, in the Andong area in the upper reaches of the Rakdong-gang River, in the Raju area along the Yongsang-gang River, in the Pyongtaek district along the Ansong-gang River, in the Ronsan area in the middle reaches of the Kum-gang River and in the Honam area. Then it will also be possible to extensively undertake medium- and small-scale irrigation projects and water conservancy and afforestation work everywhere.

When irrigation is carried out the fertility of land can be raised and two-cropping be applied in all fields. In addition, when modern farm machines are widely introduced and the existing reclaimable lands of some one million *chongbo* are turned into farmlands and the advanced method of intensive farming is employed, a radical progress will be brought about in agricultural production. Then south Korea will become self-sufficient in food and will have enough provisions and to spare and the living conditions of the peasants will be improved considerably. Agricultural progress will enliven the whole economy now in a critical condition and this will open up the way of providing jobs to the unemployed and semi-unemployed numbering 7-8 millions.

If irrigation works are undertaken in south Korea through north-south cooperation, in that course the long pent-up misunderstanding and distrust between the two sides resulting from division will be dispelled at an early date and mutual trust and national unity be achieved and the country's independent, peaceful reunification be hastened that much.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities oppose cooperation, talk about "confrontation" and persist in country-selling, treacherous acts, contravening the joint statement and the agreements made by both sides.

There are ample possibilities and favourable conditions for them to develop the south Korean economy and solve the question of people's living with the powerful support of the northern half. But they turn their faces away and bank on the outside forces.

Under the "four-year plan for building of new villages" the south Korean authorities say they will construct "irrigation and drainage facilities" and carry out "extensive development in the areas along the four big rivers" through introduction of foreign monopoly capital amounting to thousands of millions of dollars.

This is a hideous claptrap to placate the complaints and discontent of the peasants which have reached the limit of endurance and a treachery intended to leave both industry and agriculture at the mercy of foreign monopoly capital root and branch.

The south Korean authorities, instead of undertaking irrigation works, are unhesitatingly engaged in absurd acts of converting paddies into non-paddies under the name of "anti-drought measure." Last year they forced the peasants to make over 8,000 *chongbo* of rain-dependent paddies into dry fields and this year they are planning to do so for 6,800 *chongbo*.

All facts serve to show that those in authority in south Korea oppose national unity and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, seek the perpetuation of split and try to achieve "reunification by prevailing over communism" in reliance on the foreign imperialist aggressor forces.

This criminal, sordid design of theirs will never be realized, however.

If the south Korean authorities continue to follow the course of treachery to the country and the nation, they will incur an ever greater wrath and denunciation on the part of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people and will not be able to escape a stern judgement.

Li Jip

(Continued from Page 4)

Due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, our revolution assumed a very arduous, complex and protracted nature and the task of completing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale still remained unfulfilled. Such being the situation, the full-scale promotion of the socialist revolution was the only correct way for further strengthening the revolutionary base of the northern half, the fountainhead of the Korean revolution, politically, economically and militarily.

Basing himself on the scientific analysis of these socio-economic conditions, the leader set forth in the historic April 1955 Theses the clear-sighted policy to step up the socialist revolution in full force and led the socialist revolution in our country straight along the road of victory.

Thus in our country the socialist revolution was successfully carried out in a historically shortest span of time.

Indeed, the unique idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the inevitability of the socialist revolution, the continuous transition from the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary idea giving comprehensive answers to the new problems of social revolution related to the destiny of the great majority of nations in the world and, especially, it is a distinguished revolutionary idea which brightly illumined the untrodden path to socialism and communism for the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

As the leader set forth this thought, the Marxist-Leninist theory of the socialist revolution has attained its further development and enrichment; it has developed from the theory of the social revolution in the developed capitalist countries after the accomplishment of the bourgeois revolution to the theory giving a correct answer to the question of the social revolution in the countries which are in different stages of development.

The shining victory in the socialist revolution in our country organized and guided by the leader is a convincing proof of the correctness and great vitality of the outstanding ideas, theories, strategy and tactics of the leader who has advanced the Marxist-Leninist theory of the socialist revolution to a higher plane; it is an inspiring banner for the peoples who strive towards socialism.

Pak Jong Gu

Intense Patriotic Struggle Waged in South Korea against Imperialism and Fascism

—Commemorating the 9th Anniversary of the March 24 Struggle—

On March 24, 1964, nine years ago, the south Korean youth, students and other people rose in a mass struggle opposing and rejecting the treacherous "ROK-Japan talks."

At that time, under the direct manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, an overt plot was being hatched between the Japanese militarists and the south Korean authorities for an early settlement of the "ROK-Japan talks" which had dragged on over a decade.

This meant that the Japanese militarists, as an agent of U.S. imperialism, were pushing forward their manoeuvres for renewed aggression against south Korea on a full-fledged scale.

South Korea which had already become the colony and military base of U.S. imperialism was in a grave danger of being again subordinated to Japanese militarism.

The south Korean youth, students and people turned out in a powerful anti-imperialist struggle, guided by the brilliant light of the immortal *Juche* idea of our great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and immensely inspired by the splendid results made in the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic.

The students of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences under the Seoul University staged a mass demonstration, uplifting the torchlight of struggle. The flames of this struggle instantly spread and raged all over south Korea.

Shouting the slogans: "Even if we are to die, we oppose the treacherous ROK-Japan talks!" "Down with Japanese imperialism!" "Down with the traitors' regime!" "The United States, take off mask!" etc, the revolting youth, students and people dashed at the citadel of the traitors and valiantly fought braving the bestial repression by heavily armed military and police troops.

The struggle lasted over 70 days involving more than 310,000 students of universities, colleges, high and middle schools and tens of thousands of people.

As the slogans showed, this was an anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, anti-fascist patriotic struggle demanding the independence and dignity of the nation and the democratization of south Korean society.

By their bloody struggle the south Korean youth, students and people again powerfully demonstrated the patriotic spirit and revolutionary stamina of the Korean nation never to tolerate the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists. Their struggle dealt telling blows at U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the south Korean authorities. It shook the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in south Korea to its very foundation.

Thrown into a discomfiture, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities declared martial law, mobilized even a number of army divisions and sanguinarily put down the defenceless youth, students and people. At last, the south Korean authorities and the Japanese militarists brought the "ROK-Japan talks" to a hasty conclusion in June 1965 and rigged up the treacherous "ROK-Japan agreements."

The Japanese militarists, who had had a ridiculous design for realizing their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," now started making a full-scale inroad into south Korea.

They have stretched their claws of aggression deep into all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of south Korea. They lord it over there, as second only to the U.S. imperialists. South Korea has now been virtually reduced to a colony dually shackled to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors.

The Japanese militarists are brewing a heinous plot to deploy their "self-defence forces" in south Korea, just as they schemed to send their troops to invade Korea in 1894 under the pretext of protecting the Japanese property and residents. They have declared the whole of Korea as their theatre of operations and are stepping up in every way the preparations for an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The present situation urgently demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors be driven out of south Korea and the talons of reinvasion of the Japanese militarists snipped off, by the united force of the entire Korean people in the north and the south, so that the reunification of the country can be achieved and the national sovereignty established throughout Korea.

Nevertheless, even now when a bright perspective is open for the independent peaceful reunification of the country with the publication of the north-south joint statement, the south Korean authorities are begging for a long-term presence of the U.S. imperialists and ushering the aggressive forces of Japanese militarism into south Korea on a larger scale, violating the points of agreement stipulated in the joint statement.

Only recently, they made an "agreement on industrial ownership" with the Japanese militarists—a shameless act of treachery leaving the entire south Korean economy at the mercy of Japanese monopoly capital for a few pennies of "aid."

All this proves that the south Korean authorities seek for confrontation between the north and south instead of collaboration and keep following the course of betrayal to actualize their fantastic dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism" in reliance on outside forces, rather than striving for an independent peaceful reunification of the country through national unity.

It also shows that the Japanese militarists are stepping up their aggression of south Korea under the patronage of U.S. imperialism and that they are viciously manoeuvring to perpetuate the division of Korea and obstruct her reunification.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party and people will never tolerate Japanese militarism's new aggression scheme; we will continue to fight resolutely against it." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Eng. ed., p. 495.)

The south Korean youth, students and people who valorously fought in the March 24 struggle, the August 1965 struggle and in many other anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. campaigns are now burning with the strong determination to smash the manoeuvres for a new aggression of south Korea by the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, with the support and encouragement of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

The Japanese militarists should look straight at the changed reality, desist from their acts of aggression on south Korea and from hindering Korea's independent peaceful reunification.

The entire Korean people in the north and the south, united close under the banner of the great *Juche* idea, will surely repel the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, frustrate the traitorous schemes of the south Korean reactionaries and achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Un Ju

South Korean Reptiles Frantic with Fabrications

The second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was recently held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Republic.

Out of the earnest desire for national reunification, our people hoped that the meeting would make a positive contribution to dispelling mutual distrust and misunderstanding and deepening mutual understanding and enacting practical measures for the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

But "Radio Chungang" and "Radio Sahoekyoyuk" in Seoul and the rest of the south Korean press fabricated a series of stories to sling mud at the northern half of the Republic in a brazen-faced attempt to make an "anti-communist" racket and cast a gloom over the meeting.

The south Korean press, enough to be absurd, blared that one of our delegates to the NSCC had "admitted" the start of the last Korean war by our side.

This is a sheer lie. It is a demagogy and ridiculous invention.

It is the well-known fact that the Korean war was ignited by the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique under the premeditated plan.

But now they came out with the vile concoction. This is an unpardonable challenge and insult to our side that is striving to create the atmosphere of trust and amity between the north and south and attain national unity.

The south Korean press went farther. They spread reports about the "Udo incident" and the "incident on the Demarcation Line" framed up to slander our side.

On March 14 when the personnel of the south Korean side crossed Panmunjom to attend the meeting, a south Korean newsman revealed that the two "incidents" would be major problems to be discussed at the second meeting of the NSCC. According to a report, prior to crossing Panmunjom that day, a delegate of the Seoul side to the NSCC had a press conference and betrayed their readiness to lodge a protest with our side against the "incidents."

As exposed at the 337th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, the "incident on the Demarcation Line" was a serious military provocation committed by the bellicose elements of south Korea. On March 7 they sent the personnel equipped with automatic weapons and cameras to the Military Demarcation Line to perpetrate espionage acts against our side in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. But when their acts were exposed, they fired smoke bombs and many bullets and shells at our side.

As for the "Udo incident" which allegedly took place in the sea off the Island Cheju-do at the southern tip of our country and in which civilians were killed, it is a product of their conspiratorial manoeuvres to calumniate our side.

Then, why was the press in Seoul getting frantic with mud-sling at our side, distorting the irrefutably proved fact and resorting to fabrications on the eve of the meeting? It is aimed to make the south Korean people believe in the non-existent "threat from north," lay on us all the blame for the aggravated tension they created pursuing "confrontation," stir up misunderstanding, distrust and hostility between the north and south.

This purposeful act is also aimed to distract the attention of people at home and abroad from the north-south dialogue, lay artificial obstacles in the way of dialogue.

The wicked slander is the completely preconceived one.

With no amount of vicious lies, fabrications and calumny, however, can they cover up the truth and deceive the people.

Pak Hae Chon

U.S. Imperialists Manoeuvre to Reinforce Armed Forces for New War Preparations

(Continued from Our Issue No. 8)

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists have incessantly increased their military potentialities in south Korea in systematic violation of the Armistice Agreement after the war and have embarked upon further reinforcing them particularly in recent years. This is related entirely to the frantic preparations of another aggressive war by the U.S. imperialists in south Korea against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 94.)

The U.S. imperialists, accustomed to aggression and plunder, have hindered the peaceful solution of the Korean question in every way, while being engrossed in preparing for another war of aggression.

Particularly, after the incidents of the "Pueblo" and of large-sized spy plane "EC-121," through which their burglarious nature was exposed to the world, they have become more frantic with preparations of a new war in Korea, trampling underfoot the Armistice Agreement.

They decided to appropriate 600 million dollars to "regular military aid" and 1,000 million dollars to "special military aid" from 1970 on for "modernization programme of the 'ROK Army.'" According to the decision, 280 million dollars' worth of military materiel including Honest John were handed over to the south Korean authorities in 1971, and 2.5 million tons of military equipment of various kinds in January 1972. In 1968 200 fighter-bombers were introduced into south Korea from the U.S. proper, Japan and Pacific areas, on November 11, 1969 an interceptor-fighter group composed of supersonic "F-106 Delta" and on December 16, 1969 No. 334 and No. 335 "F-4 Phantom" groups of the U.S. 5th air force. Concurrently 16 "F-4 Phantoms" and scores of "U-10 B" military planes were supplied to the "ROK Army." In January 1970 "C-54" and "C-33" transport planes, each type dozens, and 15 "F-5 B" jet-fighters were transferred to the "ROK Army."

The aircraft introduction continued; fighter-bomber groups and tactical wings were brought to south Korea from Pacific areas, Japan proper and Okinawa; dozens of "F-4 D" fighter-bombers, main force of the U.S. 5th air force, were moved to south Korea from the Misawa air base in Japan to build the No. 3 tactical wing. The No. 8 missile battalion stationed in the U.S. proper was brought under the U.S. 2nd division stationed in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists supplied vessels and naval equipment to south Korean "navy"; in 1969 amphibian tanks for landing operation, two "MCU" vessels, one destroyer, one mine sweeper and several "PGM" highspeed guard ships; in 1970 high efficient radars, 5-inch calibre guns and other kinds of heavy weapons, 4 destroyers of 3,000-ton class with up-to-date equipment and scores of "PGM" fitted with missiles and automatic guns; on November 12, 1971 "PGM," highspeed guard ships, "LST" (landing ship tanks), "AKL" (cargo ship) and tankers; on December 27, 1972 destroyers, which were to be the main force of the south Korean "navy," and earlier, one destroyer fitted with 5-inch calibre guns, communication radar and other up-to-date equipment.

With a view to increasing the mobility of the south Korean "ground force," in 1969 the U.S. imperialists handed over more than 650 military trucks to it. To augment its firepower they replaced "M-4-A-3" light tanks with "M-47" and "M-48" heavy tanks and provided it with "M-56" self-propelled, long-range guns of large calibre, 175 mm guns and other weapons, all worth 120 million dollars.

On April 1971 they furnished the "ROK Army" with Honest John, Hawk, Nike-Hercules and Sparrow —surface to surface, surface to air and air to air missiles, capable of carrying nuclear warheads—and anti-tank "SS-10" missiles.

In order to improve the armament of the "ROK Army" they gave it hundreds of thousands of "M-16" automatic rifles.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have been bent on reinforcing the military bases in south Korea while directing main efforts to the construction of roads, harbours and airfields.

They have built the attack bases and military installations in the areas north of the River Han-gang for a surprise attack against the northern half of the Republic and madly pushed ahead the construction of "expressways" connecting the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and the rear, and the western and eastern coasts.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities sharply increased the outlay of funds for construction of military "expressways" to 100,000 million won from 75,000 million won during the period from 1968 to 1970, and mobilized a huge number of south Korean youth and middle aged—11 million man days—for the building of "expressways"—Seoul-Pusan, Seoul-Inchon, Seoul-Kangrung, Seoul-Rimjin, Pusan-Chinhae-Masan, Kwangju-Mokpo, Kwangju-Songjongri and Seoul-Wonju. Most of them have already been completed.

Furthermore, they appropriated 4,700 million won and drafted a huge number of people for projects for converting 350 kilometres of roads into military "expressways."

All this is aimed at turning 31 per cent of south Korean highways into military roads.

The U.S. imperialists and south Korean authorities drew up the plan to increase over 4.6 times the total loading and unloading capacity of 30 major harbours in south Korea by 1970 and propelled the harbour expansion projects on a large scale, of which projects at Mukho, Sokcho, Chumunjin and Kojin were finished by the end of 1969.

During the period from 1969 to 1970, they carried out projects to enlarge eight important airfields in south Korea. As a result, 576,600 square metres of runways were paved, barracks with the total capacity of accommodating 10,000 men and underground fuel tanks capable of storing 360,000 litres of oil were built and oil pipes, 400 kilometres long, were laid underground. The runway of Kimpo airport was extended for the landing of large planes and an airfield was built near Uijongbu city for C-1130 Hercules, the large-sized transport plane.

The U.S. imperialists expanded Osan and Chinhae airfields and are speeding up the construction of 10 airstrips for large-sized plane in Ulsan and other parts and helicopter stations in 499 islands in the West and South Seas.

The south Korean authorities revealed their readiness to offer the Chejudo Island as a nuclear base and drew up, at the bid of the U.S. imperialists, their masters, a five-year plan to develop the Cheiudo Island and build the nuclear base there with the investment of 104,200 million won, in an attempt to turn the island into a second Okinawa.

All the facts glaringly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors pretend to support the north-south dialogue but in fact they recklessly strive to disturb peace in Korea and obstruct her independent reunification and to provoke another aggressive war against the northern half of the Republic while unceasingly aggravating the situation in Korea.

If they key up tension and ignite a war, instead of withdrawing from south Korea, they will perish in the flames of war they themselves kindle.

Kim Un Myong

Auspicious Day of Pakistan

On March 23 the Pakistani people greet the Day of Pakistan, their full-significant red-letter day, at a time when they are unfolding a worth-while struggle to defend the sovereignty and national dignity of their country and liquidate evil aftermath of the colonial rule in all fields of the society.

On this occasion, the Korean people send warm congratulations to the friendly people of Pakistan.

The proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan opened up broad vistas to the people in their struggle for the creation of a new life.

The government and people of Pakistan under the correct leadership of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, their prominent leader, have achieved great results in their struggle to restrict the business activities of foreign imperialist monopolies, demolish their economic foothold and build the national economy.

In Pakistan active measures have been taken to build irrigation facilities, expand arable lands and introduce farm machines. The output of yellow hemp, cotton and other farm produce has markedly increased. Rapid progress has been made in textile, processing of hemp and other branches of industry. The foundation of an independent national industry is being laid step by step.

Great strides forward have also been made in education, culture and public health.

As a result, a great change is now taking place in the political, economic and cultural life of the people, and the country is undergoing gradual changes in appearance.

All the successes are the splendid fruition of the labour done by the diligent Pakistani people for the consolidation of national independence and prosperity of the country.

Deeply realizing through their experience in the long-drawn life of colonial slavery the truth that the aggressive and predatory nature of the imperialists and colonialists can never change, the government and people of Pakistan refused to join in the CENTO, the aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism, and withdrew from SEATO categorically. This proves telling blows, political and military, to the U.S.-led imperialists who are persisting in the aggressive acts against Asia and the Near and Middle East.

The Pakistani people entertain the feeling of boundless respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and highly appreciate the achievements our people under the revolutionary banner of his *Juche* idea have been making in the socialist revolution and construction. Moreover, they positively support our people in their struggle to execute the policy for the independent, peaceful reunification set forth by him, and resolutely seceded from the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the instrument for U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea.

This gives great encouragement to our people in their just struggle to hasten the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

The government and people of Pakistan, following the peace-loving foreign policy, render active support to the world people in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, and are countering the subversive machinations of the imperialists with high revolutionary vigilance.

In his message to President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on the Day of Pakistan, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Our people heartily rejoice over the successes the Pakistani people under the leadership of Your Excellency have been achieving in their struggle to build a new society holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and express firm solidarity with their cause."

The Korean people are happy to have the industrious Pakistani people as their intimate friends and greatly value the relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries sealed in the course of their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Pakistan in last November, the relations of friendship and cooperation became closer than ever.

Our people sincerely wish the Pakistani people fresher successes in their struggle to safeguard the country's sovereignty and create a new life.

Friendship Visits

☆ A friendship delegation of the Palestine National Liberation Movement headed by Abumaher, Member of the PNLM Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 16 by plane on a visit to our country.

☆ On the 16th Sanson Robert, Trade Councillor of the Embassy of the Republic of France in Peking, arrived here by train to visit our country.

☆ A Hungarian cultural delegation headed by Demeter Sandor, Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Committee for Cultural Relations, arrived in Pyongyang on Mar. 13 by air for a visit to our country under the plan for cultural exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic.

☆ Bulgarian writer Rangel Ignatov, who had visited our country under the plan for cultural exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic, left here on Mar. 6 by air.

What the Presidential Election Returns in Argentina Tell?

As was already reported, Hector Campora, candidate on the ticket of the Justicialist Liberation Front, won in the March 11 presidential election in Argentina.

In its election platform the Justicialist Liberation Front held that Argentina should be "freed from the economic influence" of U.S. imperialism, that the development of crude petroleum and other underground resources should be placed under state control and foreign trade be nationalized and that illiteracy should be wiped out and public health and welfare service be improved.

The JLF proposed that Argentina resume diplomatic relations with Cuba and establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with our country and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It also proposed that the Andes Treaty member nations cooperate with each other for the promotion of the territorial integrity of the Latin-American countries.

The progressive election platform of the JLF enlisted the active support of the Argentinean people.

In the past the U.S. imperialists monopolized 94 per cent of the automobile industry and 88 per cent of the foodstuff processing industry of Argentina and raked in huge profits. The pro-U.S. reactionary rulers of Argentina harshly exploited and plundered the people and pursued the policy of brutal suppression of the people.

All this sharpened the national, social and class contradictions in Argentina and produced all sorts of social evils and left to the people of that country no other choice but to rise up in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle.

The victory of the JLF in the recent presidential election could be won because it put forward a progressive election platform reflecting the unanimous demand and aspiration of the Argentinean people to advance along the road of independence against the interference of U.S. imperialism and its enslavement policy. This shows that the anti-U.S., independent progressive policy alone can obtain active support from the people.

Our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The world people are now demanding the *Juche* idea and many countries are following the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of our time."

The presidential election returns in Argentina prove that the progressive peoples of the world are now following the path of anti-imperialism and independence, and this is an international trend.

The election returns in Argentina are a heavy blow to the U.S.-led imperialists who are manoeuvring to bring many countries of the world under the yoke of neo-colonialism and continue exploitation and plunder.

With no machination can the U.S. imperialists dampen the desire or check the struggle of the people who are determined to advance independently against oppression and subjugation.

Kim Gi Se

Clamour for North-South Showdown Behind the Screen of Dialogue

Another large-scale "civilian anti-air raid exercise" was staged in south Korea on March 15.

Scores of the "supposed enemy planes" flew over the cities and towns, fire engines with their screaming sirens sped along the streets, the "fire brigades" and the "homeland defence reserve army" were brought into action and millions of civilians and students were forced to hurry into "air-raid shelters" or join in the "fire drill."

Commenting on this noisy "exercise," the reptile press in south Korea blared that it was an "urgent step to prevent enemy's air attack" from causing "damage."

It is noteworthy that this frantic war exercise against the northern half of our Republic was carried out when the second meeting of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was held in Pyongyang, and it is clear what it meant.

It is very harmful. Staged concurrently with adventurous war exercises in the East, West and South Seas, it will key up the tension in our country, create the cold atmosphere between the north and the south and pour cold water on the people's ardent desire for peaceful reunification. It is nothing but a product of the plot hatched by the south Korean authorities to instil the enmity against the north into the minds of the south Korean people and create war atmosphere.

It is obvious to anyone that this sort of racket runs counter to the north-south joint statement, the keynote of which is independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, and it is a violation of the mutual agreement on realizing unity and collaboration between the north and the south. It only results in aggravating tension in our country, because it excites antagonism and confrontation instead of trust and rapprochement between the north and the south, furthers the showdown and split instead of unity and collaboration and creates the atmosphere of conflict.

Moreover, it constitutes an obstacle to easing the tension between the north and the south and removing the state of military confrontation.

We have consistently demanded that the reinforcement of armed forces and arms drive be stopped, the armed forces and armament be reduced, no weapons and other war supplies be shipped in from foreign countries, the foreign troops be forced out and a peace agreement be concluded between the north and the south, so as to put an end to the military confrontation between them and successfully solve all questions concerning national reunification.

The south Korean authorities, however, have acted quite contrary to our demand to put artificial obstacles in the way of lessening the tension and hamper the termination of military confrontation.

We cannot overlook the fact that the recent exercise aimed at creating enmity and war atmosphere against the northern half of our Republic was conducted just one day after the Co-Chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South Co-ordination Commission said in front of us the "horrow of war should be dispelled at all costs" and the "peaceful reunification of the country" be achieved on the basis of "deep understanding and trust" between the fellow countrymen. This discloses their double-faced tactics.

It goes without saying that the recent "anti-air raid exercise" was part of their reckless war preparations and it is decidedly detrimental to peaceful reunification.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The south Korean rulers' preposterous vilifications and provocations against us are evoking resentment among our people and People's Army and creating a tension with dialogue, after all."

The south Korean authorities must behave themselves discreetly. They must cool their head and think what consequences their thoughtless act trampling down the national desire and going against the trend of the times will entail.

If they, seized by anachronism, persist in treading the dangerous path, they will be committing the irredeemable crimes against the nation and history.

Kim Myong

"Let's reunify the country paecefully"

South Korean Authorities' Indelible Crimes—a Blot in the History of the Nation

Those Who Impaired National Dignity

The withdrawal of the south Korean army from South Viet Nam was completed on March 14, according to a report from south Korea. They had served the Yankees as their bullet shield.

For 8 years since 1965, a total of 300,000 south Korean troops had been sent to Viet Nam in relays of a force 50,000 strong. Now all the dispatched troops pulled out.

The south Korean authorities describe the pullout of their army from Viet Nam as an "honourable withdrawal" of the "crusade for freedom and peace" and as an "honourable return in triumph."

With no amount of honeyed words, however, can they camouflage the crimes they committed by driving kinsmen into the shambles of Viet Nam.

While trying to cover up their shameful crimes under the cloak of "honour," they are talking volubly as if there were some sort of "splendid war results" for them. The "war results" on their lips are a record of their sins. Because of their criminal doings, more than 40,000 blameless South Vietnamese inhabitants were killed and over 5,000 guiltless people jailed.

The much-vaunted "feat" of their troops only means that they destroyed and burnt villages, houses, fields and forests in South Viet Nam.

The most disgraceful thing for them is that under the "pacification programme" they burnt down farm villages and slaughtered women and old people there.

Under the "programme" the South Vietnamese puppet clique massacred 20,000 or more guiltless inhabitants since 1968, whereas the south Korean troops were said to have cold-bloodedly butchered twice as many civilians.

South Korean armymen nabbed and killed Vietnamese civilians so wildly that even the South Vietnamese puppet government authorities had to lodge protests with them. This is enough to imagine how cruel and barbaric they were.

In this connection, the Japanese weekly "Sekai Shuho" wrote:

"They (the south Korean troops) destroy and burn down any village and shadow suspects when there is a slightest likelihood of its being a 'Viet Cong village.' The arrest of above 700 suspects in the 'Christmas operation' astonished the Vietnamese government."

Like this the south Korean troops were made to do a most disgraceful job.

But all they got were sub-human treatment and humiliation. Here is a case in point. Their monthly salary was barely one-seventh of that of newly-recruited GIs. Into the bargain, the money to be spent on feeding them was often embezzled. So they were badly fed, and 20 per cent of them suffered from malnutrition.

Many of them died a dog's death, for they were always constrained to go into fiercest battles as bullet shield for GIs.

Even according to the doctored data released by the military authorities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the south Korean army suffered over 12,000 battle casualties in South Viet Nam. The actual casualties of the south Korean troops may run into upwards of 24,000, when considering the fact that Mose, an ex-U.S. senator, said the U.S. department of defence made it a rule to prepare two kinds of statistics on the U.S. army casualties and publish the figures below half of the actual.

This is graphic evidence that those in power in south Korea are traitorous pro-U.S. flunkeyists who even sacrifice countrymen without hesitation to cater to the needs of their master and earn a few dollars.

As is generally known, in return for the blood shed by their troops in the shambles of Viet Nam, the south Korean authorities were given assurances of the long stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in south Korea and got from their master some amount of money which they used in their preparations for a fratricidal war.

The south Korean authorities had sent their armed forces to South Viet Nam earlier than any other satellites of U.S. imperialism and bigger at that. Further they made their troops remain longer than other dispatched armies, only to die a dog's death as cannon fodder of the U.S. imperialists. It was for the sake of such money-making.

This is clear from the fact that, when their troops returned from South Viet Nam, the south Korean rulers said with dismay "the way of money-making has been blocked," "the jobless will increase in number" and "there will be a gap in the appropriation for upkeep of the ROK army."

The south Korean authorities do not care about the national dignity and the lives of the countrymen in the least. Their primary concern is how to satisfy the demand of their patrons and earn as much money as possible. Now, to the south Korean armymen who came back after a hair-breadth escape from the jaw of death in South Viet Nam, they emphatically say they should get themselves ready for action in a war against the northern half of our Republic.

At the so-called "welcome ceremony" held on March 14 for the returned south Korean troops, a top-ranking person in the south Korean authorities raved that the south Korean troops had discharged their "duty" in Viet Nam, but this "did not mean having accomplished all their tasks" and that they must "bear in their minds that a new responsibility has been shouldered by them for defence of the territory."

The south Korean authorities agreed with us that the country be reunified on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. But behind the scene the top-ranking person made such a statement. What does this mean?

It boils down to this. They have no intention to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country but are seeking to realize their wild design for "reunification by prevailing over communism" at all costs, adhering to the position of strength.

It is, however, as foolish as trying to smash a big chunk of rock with naked fists. This the south Korean authorities should remember.

Kim Dong Ok

Disgraceful Footmarks

South Korean troops were dragged by the U.S. imperialists to South Viet Nam where they were forced to do unbearable drudgery, commit crimes and then die.

Here is a diary of a Pfc Pak belonging to the Sipjasong Unit. It gives a glimpse of what has been done in South Viet Nam by the south Korean troops, the colonial mercenaries for the U.S. imperialists. The diary reads:

Drafted when I was a student at the College of Pedagogy in North Cholla Province. Sent to Viet Nam in July 1967.

When I was informed of my assignment to the duty in South Viet Nam, I was perturbed and terrified at the thought of being directly involved in the turmoil of war. At the same time, when departing from the homeland I felt somewhat impelled by a curiosity for the thick green of coconut trees I had seen in pictures, for that was my first trip overseas.

Soon after my arrival in Viet Nam, however, I was awakened from the daydream and haunted with the torture of backbreaking work, and the horror of crimes and death. To help my memory of this nightmare which seems to last endlessly, I am going to keep my diary:

What Has "Anti-Communism" to Do with Me!

September..th

Full three months since my arrival in Viet Nam.

My sufferings increase with the lapse of time, maybe because I am not yet familiar with the climate and other natural conditions here.

I have to endure the heat of 40 degrees Centigrade and fight with terrible mosquitoes, haunted with the fear of death that may assault me any minute.

Why should I be part of this dreadful battle array in Viet Nam?

To "counter communism" and to make money, the officers say....

What in the world has "anti-communism" to do with me?

The breathings of the buddies lying by me were evidently tinged with the sighs of grief, and their frequent motion of turning over no doubt meant their silent regret. "Should not have been here." All this thought kept me awake last night.

Tucked Up

September..th

Exhausting work everyday since our coming to Viet Nam by order.

When we were stationed at Natgwang we would dig up turf in the paddy-fields near Ninhoa. After we moved to Thihoa, we built the office building for the battalion headquarters, warehouses for the unit. We also dug in trenches and did various other work. In this endless work, the back of my neck has been almost scorched and my face weather-beaten as black as a Negro is. Now I am totally exhausted. All my limbs have grown stiff. If I sit a languor creeps all over me. Never have I expected to do such a torturous work. Crumblings can be heard all around me. Oh, unquenchable is my craving for my country and my hometown. When will the day of my home-coming come?

When shall I get back home? Can I return home alive?...

Massacre of Innocent People Regarded As Distinction in ROK Army

November ...th

Happened to meet Paek of the Tiger Unit in the street. I was glad. He said to me:

...As you see I am in the pink of health. Nothing is specially wrong with me. But I have one thing that I can never endure. That is the "mopping up operation" against the sympathizers with the "Viet Cong."

We have to burn down farm houses, drag out everyone, men and women, young and old ... I'm afraid we'll be killed by the bolt from the blue...

With my eyes closed I pondered over what Paek has said.

Soaring flames, shrieking screams, rifle crackings, moanful cries...

Is this what they mean when they speak of liberty and anti-communism?

By the distinguished service in the ROK army in Viet Nam they may mean nothing but the massacre of the innocent people of Viet Nam.

Who Is Author of Hell for Them!

December ...th

Helicopters again fetched the dead bodies of ROK army soldiers.

Miserable corpses unrecognizable due to so many wounds are carried over here almost every day.

The smell of the blood and the appalling sight of the bodies I had handled prevented me from a wink of sleep back in the barrack.

Why on earth should they die in such a way in this alien land thousands of miles away, when the dearest ones at home are impatiently waiting for their safe return!

Who is the author of the hell for them?...

South Korean troops are sent to the field of death in South Viet Nam

They are paying dearly

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